THE QUEEN OF FASHION

THE BEST LADIES' FASHION JOURNAL PUBLISHED.

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"I cannot speak too enthusiastically of what my dressmaker has done for the last two seasons. All the former annoyance of heavy sleeves (which are also very hot in warm weather) has been done away with, and it is such pleasure to me to use no special care of the skirt when either riding or boating as I am sure every fold will instantly disappear the moment I walk."

"What different materials do you use to accomplish this?"

"Why, really the same, only you know the AMERICAN HAIR CLOTH CO.—I believe that is the name—make one grade of linings so thin as not to be objectionable to the thinest white material even, and then the heavier grades which are just as suitable for winter use as for summer, and all their styles in either gray, black or white."

"How much does this really add to the weight of the skirt without any lining?"

"My dressmaker says that an entire skirt if it were made up as a separate skirt of seven yards would weigh but 12 ounces, and if one should use their 170/3 it is almost as light as air itself."

"Why, these figures are new to me; what do they mean?"

"I took pains to investigate that, and their 10/4, 10/5 and 98/3 is the style usually used for skirts and can be had in either gray or black, though of course they make heavier grades, principally used by tailors."

"Either the 84/3, 146/3, 170/3, 184/4 or 200/4, is all right for thin sleeves, so that if the dealer has not all these styles he ought to have one surely."

"I am very glad for this information, for I confess that while I have been forced to follow the fashion, it has been at great discomfort, especially in the hot weather, with what I have had used for linings; and I had really no knowledge of these different grades, or in fact that HAIR CLOTH CRINOLINE was really the perfect thing to be used for both skirts and sleeves."

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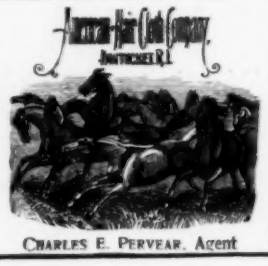

CHARLES E. PERVEAR, Agent

The Queen of Fashion.

Vol. XXIII. NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1895. No. 2.

Belts and Buckles.

BELTS have been an important feature of women's dress all Summer, aad will be more in evidence this Autumn. English women are prone to belts, and Americans are Anglomaniacs by nature, therefore they are following the fashion with a vim set by their sisters across the water.

One strikingly handsome belt is of oxidized fish scales, producing an iridescent effect with an oval buckle of silver encircling a miniature of Mme. de Pompadour. Belts of this style vary in price from $3.50 to $12, according to the value of the buckle wich adorns it.

One of gold, which has all the air of a military belonging, has a shield-shape buckle, which is radiant with rhinestones, deeply imbedded in the gilt. Another an inch and a half in width, is brought together by a pliable strap of soft kid. There seems to be an earnest effort on the part of Dame Fashion to revive the peasant girdle, and the various innovations she is making are but stepping stones in this direction.

With cheviot or wool fabrics of a heavy order, leather belts, either suede or kid, may he worn with propriety. For a silken bodice and crepon skirt choose a metal belt. If your dress is of some soft material, which hangs in graceful clinging folds, make yourself bewitching in a seven-inch girdle, which gives you apparent length of limb and a svelte figure. Much individuality may be expressed by the young woman who pays attention to the minor details of capricious styles aud whose fancy has opportunity for display in collecting her belts for Fall wear. Fancy may run riot with her better judgment in this instance, but it is permissible.

Handsome chased buckles describing irregular circles, some others heart-shaped and others in the form of lizards, snakes and beetles, are shown in a great variety and in many metals. Platinum is peculiarly adapted for the foundation of a belt buckle, and no stone shows to as good an advantage as when supplied with a background of this costly substitute.

Belts are pretty, and, despite any controversy as to the advisability of wearing them from a hygienic standpoint, are going to obtrude themselves upon us whenever opportunity is offered. They are becoming to most women, and for that reason alone they will assume the right of way. No young woman is in the swim unless she numbers three dozen belt buckles in her collection. Belts are more necessary now than ever before, for basques are an obsolete fashion, and all bodices terminate at the waist line, which fact makes the introduction of girdles imperative. All women agree on the one point, that belts tend to make a stout woman less emphatically so, and slender women like them because they realize the proportions between the size of the waist and hips.

Some of the most elegant belts in quality are made of firmly woven silk elastic, the surface being of satin finish. They vary in width from five to eight inches, accordingly, as one's physique demands curtailing or enlargement to produce the desired effect. They can be had in colors and are fastened by elongated clasps and novel buckles conforming to the depth of the belt. These are worn with Empire gowns to produce the short-waist characteristic of this style of dress.

By reason of its elasticity it permits of the free and graceful motion of the body, which is an additional advantage to women who affect the wearing of the belt.

The wide belt certainly leads up to it more directly than anything else. There was an effort on the part of manufacturers about two years ago or less to force girdles upon Dame Fashion, and the market was liberally supplied with velvet and leather girdles, but the points curled, and Dame Fashion wouldn't have it, so the attempt was a signal failure. Now, however, with the very wide belt it will be a very short space of time before the girdle will be outlined in dress-goods and form a becoming and artistic waist decoration.

Persuasive Feminine Power.

THERE is no woman in the world but will acknowledge that if feminine logic has full swing that she will become a self-reliant, helpful person instead of one who is afraid to look the world in the face. The foregoing leads up to the subject of The Queen of Fashion's prize contest, which is referred to on page 32 of this issue. Take your magazine to your friends and point out its superior advantages. Try your logical and persuasive feminine powers, and send an account of the result to the editor of The Queen of Fashion, at No. 46, East 14th St., New York.

There is also a catalogue of premiums that will be sent on application.

Our Christmas Contest Doll.

THE beautiful Christmas Contest Doll has arrived at the office of The Queen of Fashion, and she is gorgeous to behold. The picture of her, as it is here presented, conveys but a very meagre idea of her charms. It would require the brush of a great artist to do that. She is a life-like reproduction of a very beautiful young lady attired for a reception. The great New York establishment of Hilton, Hughes & Co., that imports more beautiful fabrics than any other house in the conntry, has taken a special interest in her.

To begin with, she is imported herself; then she went to Hilton, Hughes & Co, to have her clothes made. She is thirty-three inches tall, and her plumpness and flesh tints, her cherry lips and soulful eyes, her dimples and her flexible poses, for she can take any position, have made her an exquisite model on which a modiste may exhibit the choicest importations and most exquisite designs.

Her gown is made of sunset-moire, one of the new Fall shades in silk. The skirt is cut in godets, and is actually four and one-half yards around the bottom. The waist is garnitured with a rever ruffle and creamy lace, and finished with spangled passementerie in peacock tints. The front view of her gown is eclipsed by the back view, for the godets are marvelously perfect, and in every detail the gown is the exact counterpart of one that would be made in Hilton, Hughes & Co.'s dressmaking department for a real lady of high degree.

THE CHRISTMAS PRIZE DOLL.

Her linen underwear is exquisite. It is daintily trimmed in lace, and her hose are of web-like silk, the exact shade of her gown. Her slippers were made to order from pieces of her gown, and they have high heels and pointed toes. Her golden hair—for she is of the most pronounced blonde type—was dressed by one of New York's most skilled hairdressers, and represents the latest mode in hair dressing. The aigrette which stands on one side of her daintily-poised head is the most fetching thing you can imagine. A bandeaux of satin with a tiny rosette is twisted about her coil of yellow hair.

She carries in one hand an exquisite fan of pearl sticks with embroidered and spangled lace centre, and in the other hand a bouquet of jacqueminot roses. Her jewels are pearls, and she wears a triple string of them about her beautiful neck. Her costume is simply exquisite, and she wears it with the grace and ease of one to the manner born.

The great firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co. have taken a lively interent in her from the beginning, and she has been a constant source of anxiety to the French designer who plans all the toilettes that are turned out of their dressmaking department. In the first place, it is not as simple a matter to attire a miniature lady as it is one of the usual size; in the next place, a great designer is not often called upon to gown a doll, and especially is he seldom, if ever, given *carte blanche* to go ahead, irrespective of price, and array her to suit the dictates of his cultured fancy.

As The Queen of Fashion doll stands in all the glory of her Christmas raiment she is valued at one hundred dollars.

Hilton, Hughes & Co. are proud of her. They have said so.

To see her is to admire her, and, naturally, to desire to possess her.

Some one of the many readers of The Queen of Fashion will have her for a Christmas guest. Who will be the fortunate winner?

HOW SHE MAY BE WON.

What is the name of the Christmas doll? That is the question!

Every person who sends to The Queen of Fashion office the name of a new subscriber, with the subscription for one year, may have a guess in the contest. You may send in as many guesses as you do subscriptions.

No one knows the doll's name but the publisher and the editor of The Queen of Fashion. She is the daughter of a queen who has ruled during the present century. She is a beautiful princess, and if you guess her name correctly, she will live with you and make your little daughter the happiest little girl in the world.

This is an excellent opportunity for the children to try their luck at guessing the name of the Christmas doll.

Every little girl can, if she tries, help to get a new subscriber to The Queen of Fashion. The subscription for a whole year is only fifty cents, and that entitles the subscriber to the coupons which call for patterns at less than half price. This more than pays for the magazine.

Then, too, there are the regular premiums offered for new subscribers which also hold good with this offer, so while you and your little girl are working for the doll, you will be securing other Christmas presents at no cost whatever to yourselves. Our premium catalogues free on application.

You may send in as many guesses as you please, provided you have a subscription to accompany each guess.

TO THE CHILDREN.

Take a good look at the doll and then try to imagine her to be five times handsomer than her picture represents her to be. Do you think she is pretty? Will you not write a letter to the editor of The Queen of Fashion and tell just what you think of the doll? Then perhaps you may see your letter published next month in The Queen of Fashion, if space will permit.

Get one new subscriber and send the subscription with a guess at the name of the Christmas doll. The first correct guess is entitled to the doll.

The New Fall Hat.

THE toque and the English turban are set beside the sailor and beefeater hats as claimants for fashionable favor this Fall. The little French toque is a greater favorite than the turban because it is becoming to more faces than the latter hat, and also because it admits of so very many more ways of trimming. It appears to be the very young or the very old who can becomingly wear bonnets just now, granting with the former a mass of wavy hair above the forehead and a very simple but exceedingly Frenchy bonnet to crown this aureole. Middle-aged women select toques and certain shaped round hats of plain style and good-sized brim, in lieu of the so-called "bonnet," which is really no bonnet at all if one follows the definition of "a bonnet" as given in the dictionaries. These hats, as a rule, prove very becoming, and often the softening effect of the veil worn with them is much of an aid to the appearance. Judgment, however, must be exercised in the choice of a hat for an elderly woman—its color, contour and trimming. Eccentricities which might become a Summer girl would render the autumnal matron ridiculous. The toque, as we have said before, is certainly a very satisfactory compromise head-covering between the toy bonnet and the sometimes doubtful round hat for the woman past her youth.

The combination hat of tobacco-brown and black is a popular one and jaunty brown soft braid turbans with black velvet trimmings are a leading feature in millinery.

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THE QUEEN OF FASHION

NEW YORK.

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PATTERNS.—Very careful attention is given to all orders for patterns. Patterns are sent immediately on the day orders are received. There is no delay. Many ladies write to know if they can get patterns that were illustrated in former issues of "The Queen of Fashion." To this we reply "yes!" Nearly every pattern that has ever been seen in "The Queen of Fashion" can be sent promptly. Patterns are not discarded until we are sure there will not be further orders for them.

PROMISES.—All promises heretofore or hereafter made to our subscribers will be strictly carried out. Anyone having cause for complaint, kindly write

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All Hallowe'en.

SUPERSTITION frequently contains in it an element of amusement which holds the popular interest long after the weird significance of the superstition has lost its potency. Whatever the religious intent of All Hallowe'en may have been as the evening before "All Saints' Day," it is certain that sentimental entertainment is all that this day and generation has left of the ancient mystical observances. The roasting of nuts before the fire, the throwing of apple-parings over one's shoulder and the careful counting of the seeds, are not suggestive of serious import, except, perhaps to the incorrigible fatalist.

Of old time, to go back to the usual source of such things, the Romans had a feast of Pamona at this time, and it was then that the stores laid up in the summer for use in the winter were opened. The appropriateness of the use of nuts and apples at this time thus is apparent. But when a festival flourishing in the British Isles has fires connected with it, look sharp for a Druidical origin and it will not usually be necessary to look far. Now, Hallowe'en has fires connected with it and a Druidical connection, if not an actual origin, seems highly probable. The Druids made four great fires at their festivals in February, May, August and November. All Hallowe'en corresponds to the November fire. Wales seems to have been a country especially tenacious of this custom. Each family used to make its own fire and as it was dying out, each member would throw a white stone into it, the stones being marked for future identification. Then all said their prayers and went to bed and in the morning they tried to find all the stones again. If any stone was missing it betokened that the owner of it would die within a year. Some superstitions are pretty and picturesque and attractive; this was one of the many which were cruel as well as picturesque. It would take but a slight accident to cause a fright that might be actually dangerous to a superstitious person, and it would not be hard for an enemy of such a person to cause that fright by stealing his stone from the fire.

Some of our own All Hallowe'en pranks are dangerous to persons of weak nerves; for instance the going alone to a cemetery at midnight, and waiting for the ghost of the future to appear, or even the old Scotch custom of a girl going forth alone in the darkness of the night, and as the clock chimes out the hour of twelve, walking around the house backward, with a mirror in her hand, in which the reflection of her fate is expected to appear, are experiences few young women have the hardihood to go through. Especially the sort of young women, whose mental and physical development are such as usually prompt these absurd performances.

To enumerate the tests and signs and games of All Hallowe'en, would be impossible in a limited space. Dreams—the most uncertain of elements—form a very considerable factor in the divining of the future.

Eating an egg-shell full of salt and retiring without quenching the thirst is said to be sure to bring a vivid picture of the unknown one in the dreams of Hallowe'n night.

A very old book declares that an infallible way to get a view of your future husband or wife is to retire on All Hallowe'en with a glass of water, in which a sliver of wood has been placed standing by your bedside. You will dream of falling off a bridge and being rescued from drowning by your future husband or wife, whom you will see as plainly as if with waking eyes.

No "witch night" party is complete without the "luggies three," of which Burns tells. To try this charm take three saucers, fill one with clean water, another with inky, or "foul" water, as Burns calls it, and leave one empty. Blindfold in turn each of the company and lead him to the dishas, where he dips his left hand into one. If the clean water is touched he will marry a maid; the black water, a widow; and the empty dish will predict incurable bachelorhood. Of course the position of the dishes must be changed before each trial. There is another charm, in which three dishes figure. One of them is filled with sand, another with flour and the third remains empty. To touch the flour means a rich marriage; to touch the sand, a poor and luckless one, while the empty dish means you will remain single.

The Philosophy of Fashion.

DRESS is always a revelation of character. Dress and character react upon each other to produce personality. Correct attire is a promotor of self respect. Harmony of color, good taste in the selection of apparel and a general fitness and appropriateness of attire that marks the well-gowned woman creates an influence as potent as good manners in effecting atmosphere. I am not referring to the atmosphere that can be measured by Farenheit nor yet the elements that mark the component parts of ventilation, but of the unseen influences that we recognize by our sixth or spirit sense. The woman who is of a nervous temperament, alert, keen, ambitious and of a rebounding nature reveals her character first by the way in which she stands, second, by the way she steps, third, by the way her gowns fit. Her clothes blend with her temperament. The woman who is of a lethargic nature, phlegmatic, slow, yielding to circumstance with only regret and insufficient aggressiveness, gradually grows heavy, her gowns are heavy, and her manner heavy. At the present season you can distinguish her by the way in which her belt forms the careful or the careless dividing line between her skirt and waist. Nothing more surely or more loudly speaks for feminine thrift and neatness than this point at the belt line in the back. It makes or mars the 1895 woman. It has been the one blemish in the toilette of the Summer girl. If the junction of skirt and waist is correct at the back, it lends her a credential that speaks for a hundred virtues; in an imperfect condition, it hints of carelessness that later on will approach slovenliness.

An old pioneer who had lived the rugged life that belongs to a growing country once said to me: "A country never progresses until the women make their dresses to fit." A more quaint, impressive, practical idea I cannot imagine. Until the women of a country are self respecting, the country can never progress and in no way does that self respect demonstrate itself more clearly than in personal appearance. It is an old and a very worldly platitude that says "good clothes furnish a comfort which religion cannot provide," but every woman knows what the relative truth of its significance is, as applied to her own case.

A little woman who is her own house worker confided to me recently that the most essential part of her success was due to the fact that she always kept dressed up; her gown, her shoes and her appearance generally being quite as perfect and as much a matter of study as though she were dressed for a reception instead of for mere household duties.

"I have the neatest of cambric gowns, perfectly fitting me, and the neatest and triggest of dainty aprons; even my gingham aprons have an air of daintiness about them. When my shoes run over at the heel, they help to tire me out and I cast them aside. I never work in slippers, nor in half-worn shapeless shoes. When my work is done I don what I call my 'Reconciliation gown.' This is the prettiest tea gown I can devise. It rests me, puts me on good terms with myself and helps to make things look bright." I believe every woman should experiment with the "Reconciliation Gown."

Every woman can afford to cultivate individuality in dress. This is admissible from the fact that every fashion that comes to us was the invention of some one who sought to carry out a novel idea to suit the requirements of some occasion. The large sleeve has come in after retreating footsteps of the small, laced-in waist. The enlarged waist receives a more shapely outline from the increased width of the shoulders and the effect is obvious. It is only when every type, every shade of social caste adopts a fashion that it is rendered ridiculous and its popularity begins to wane.

Individuality of attire that characterizes the farmers' wife is one of the drawbacks to her progress. The monotony of her life, with none of the suits and trappings dear to a woman's heart to adorn it, is what has the deleterious effect upon her and is apropos of the fact, as shown by the census, that insane asylums contain a greater ratio of women from the farm houses than from any other quarter.

I have always had an idea that sunbonnets militated against progress, and that they should be attacked by the dress reformer and dragged from their moorings behind kitchen doors and cast out. Head gear always has its effect upon character. When the emigrant woman sets foot on our free soil, the first thing she buys is a hat and replaces with it the shawl she has always worn as a head covering.

The world is very susceptible to the charms of correct dress; success is allured by it and fate is held at bay some times. However no woman can be well dressed without giving some time and attention to it. But it pays and will yield in fruit ten fold.

HARYOT HOLT CAHOON.

The Evolution of Dress.

IF WOMEN will join in the pastimes hitherto relegated to men, she must in some sort adapt her costume to the exigencies of sport.

Woman is fast emerging from the chrysalis shell of conservatism; she no longer thinks it is a crime to do something that her mother before her did not do and she is nothing if not rational; hitherto she has been satisfied to go on in the rut marked out for her; once having tasted the sweets of liberty, she wants to enjoy it again. The woman of the Nineteenth Century is an evolution, a revelation, the same woman perhaps, but made over to accord with the era of progress, and the utilitarianism of the age.

When the woman of to-day discovers that she can be happier in something less trammeling than skirts, she calmly adopts bloomers or the full Syrian skirt, and as calmly goes her way, while the storm of ridicule and indignant protest changes to admiration and commendation.

Bloomers button at the knee and fall over it; Syrian trousers are confined at the ankle and are rather too bulky to be quite satisfactory. The bloomer is better adapted for athletic amusements, and when met by leggings is a pretty and convenient garment.

Let it not be understood that the bloomer should be sanctioned on ordinary occasions; it is neither necessary nor pretty on the street, but for bicycling it is admirable, and nothing can take its place. The bloomer, however, must be properly constructed,—some of them are possible travesties; it should be neither too narrow or too voluminous, for either is a grave fault.

Knickerbockers are entirely too unfeminine to be considered, and the wearing of such garments will do more to unsect womankind and rob her of that innate modesty which is her greatest charm than aught else.

By all means let woman adapt her dress to the occasion, and exercise a modicum of common sense in regard to wearing her costume.

The bloomer does not look well in the drawing-room any more than the ball toilette would be suitable for the bicycle. Harmony, adaptability, suitability and comfort means everything; it is the rationale of dress.

Individualism in Dress.

THE costume should be adapted to the individual, not the individual to the costume. In these days of ready-made garments, every woman looks as if she were blocked on the same model; her individuality being made subservient to the money-getting instincts of the manufacturer.

No two women are alike in form, coloring or style, and what would be becoming to one would make a fright of another. The secret of a French woman's chic lies in the fact that she knows what is becoming to her and will not accept a thing merely because it is the fashion. The great Parisian dressmakers cannot lay claim to the title of artists, for every detail of cut or color is made a careful study. The success of Worth was due to this fact, and he would wash his hands of the customer who wanted her own way and was ignorant of the æsthetics of dress.

It is seldom that a woman really knows what is becoming to her, and because some injudicious friend has told her that a certain color is flattering to her complexion she dons that tint on all and every occasion, without realizing that it may be suitable for gaslight effects or needs the interposition of lace or chiffon to soften the crudity of its hues.

As to color, it should harmonize rather than contrast with the hair, eyes or complexion. A bronze-haired woman is always well dressed in the browns which melt and mingle with the rich tinting of her hair; dark tones of mahogany and soft terra cottas enhance the beauty of such hair and complexion, and even the poetic golden yellows are not amiss in the scheme of color.

The black-haired woman may revel in splendid orange-color, flamingo red and flaming pink; she needs these vivid tones to bring out the savagery of her dull, oriental coloring.

The blonde is no longer condemned to the eternal blues and heliotropes which were once presumably her only colors; if she wears blue, it should repeat the color of her eyes, which are usually in the soft greyish tones of that color. It is a fundamental rule with artists to place tone upon tone and repeat the flesh tints and the color of the eyes or hair in the costume, at least in that portion of it which comes near the face. Diaphanous white stuffs may be adopted alike by blonde and brunette women.

Of all things, the headgear must be of becoming shape and color, for most of a woman's individuality lies in her face; when that is set in a becoming frame, the rest is easy. A hat should never be selected merely because it is pretty in the hand; upon the head it may be an abomination and ruin the effect of the entire costume. There are several inexorable rules which should govern the choosing of the headgear. Women with full faces look well in broad brimmed hats, and there are certain romantic types of both blonde and brunette women with rather thin faces who can wear the picture hats familiarized to us in the paintings of Rubens, Sir Joshua Reynolds and Valasquez. The toque is usually a safe choice and rarely goes out of fashion; however, care must be taken that it is not too small for the head. For women over thirty, the capote is the proper thing, and there is so little of it that it can scarcely be aggressively ugly.

Dressing in this age is a fine art, and it is not an evidence of superiority to neglect one's appearance. It behooves every woman to look as well as she can; it is a duty she owes society. It is only by our dress that strangers judge us, and first impressions are always lasting.

OCTOBER FANCIES.

AUTUMN'S CLOTHES.

AUTUMN lost her slippers off,
Such a careless thing!
They were pretty yellow ones,
Tied with purple string.

Oh, she's so extravagant
In her style of dress!
Likes to shock the country folks
With flaunting hues, I guess.

And she's such a reckless girl!
Everywhere she goes,
She keeps dropping little bits
Of trimming off her clothes.

When I lift my eyes and see
Bright and vivid things—
Pieces of a crimson gown,
Yellow bonnet strings,

Gay rosettes and gauzy veils
Little worse for wear,
Purple streamers and the like
Scattered everywhere,

I don't wonder any more,
I just laugh and say:
"Ah, that harum-scarum lass
Autumn's been this way."

Ladies' Dress Coat.

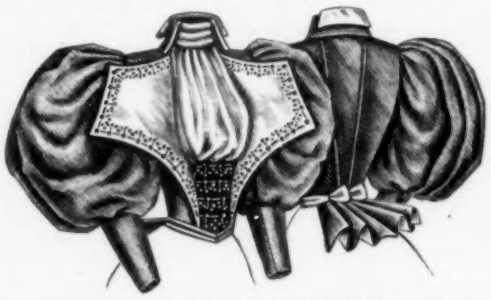
THE dress coat illustrated here is one of the most attractive forms. It is made of black satin duchesse or a black peau de soie whose satiny surface and soft pliable texture seem to combine the splendor of satin with the virtues of silk. The unique revers and soft vest are of heavily threaded silk guipure lace over butter-colored satin, the soft ivory tint thus obtained being an exquisite contrast to the jet black of the coat, and exceedingly becoming to almost any complexion. A folded collar of the white is overlaid with two stiff collars, the under one of the black and the upper one of the lace-covered satin.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4324

Handsome buttons of sparkling cut jet ornament the vest piece, and a ribbon of the black corded with white, is folded tightly around the bottom of the vest front, ending in natty little bows at the back. The shaped piece which relieves the otherwise plain back is also corded with white, and the white lines narrowing toward the waist do much towards giving the wearer a desirably slender-appearing figure.

On the medium, the same coat is represented as being ornamented with a jet edging around the revers, and solid jet vest piece.

For further description of No. 4324, see medium below.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4324

No. 4324.—LADIES' DRESS COAT, requires for the medium size, 6¾ yards material 22 inches wide, 4½ yards 36 inches wide or 3½ yards 44 inches wide. Lining, 2 yards; white satin represented, ⅔ yard; gimp represented, 1½ yards; ribbon, 1½ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 20 cents; with a coupon, 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

Paris Fashion Points.

HATS are enormous in size, some of them, including the trimming, being as large as peck baskets. They run very nearly to the same shape, having a low crown and an exceedingly wide brim slightly narrower at the back. The favorite trimmings are enormous rosettes of changeable silk or velvet as large as tea plates, usually three are in front and one on each side. A ruche of plaited silk or velvet extending straight around the crown with a mass of plumes or wings at one side is another fancy.

Large black felt hats heaped up with black ostrich plumes are considered very fashionable, and some huge ones of black velvet trimmed in the same way are very elegant.

Skirts are made of enormous width with a great many gores tapering to the waist, some having as many as twelve or fifteen. They are trimmed about the bottom with ruffles and flounces and ruches. They are invariably lined throughout and have an interlining in the back of stiff canvas or fibre chamois with a facing of the same about the bottom of the front.

Sleeves continue to increase in size and one can only wonder when they will stop. They are all interlined with something in the way of stiffening to make them stand out and keep their shape. Various stuffs are used, but the French dressmakers are greatly in favor of that excellent stiffening, fibre chamois, which retains its stiffness after any amount of crushing. Some of the fashionable sleeves are large to the elbow and close fitting from the elbow to the wrist, but quite as many are made in the well known leg-o'-mutton style.

Alpaca and all forms of mohair are to be the favorite stuffs for wool dresses, while silks run to stiff varieties; everything has a tendency to stiffness, in fact, that sleeves and skirts may set out properly.

Capes are fuller than ever and hang off the shoulders in close folds or ripples measuring many yards about the edge. They are trimmed with plaited ruches and fur or feathers, as one fancies or one's purse allows.

Nearly all the new coats are double-breasted with very large sleeves, as illustrated on the pattern page. They are cut rather short and have very full skirts at the back.

The blouse effect is still favored for waists and the trimming consists of revers and epaulettes that set far out over the tops of the sleeves to give the effect of great width.

A very charming fancy of fashion which is quite the rage is the fichu. Everybody is wearing a fichu. Some are of delicate muslin, some of chiffon, while many are of glistening liberty silk. Those of lisse with two or three very full frothy frills are wonderfully attractive. They are worn in all colors and in figured designs, although the snowy white ones are really the most attractive. They are very long and are caught at the belt with a pin or passed under the belt to hang down in front in long ends. It is a very simple matter to make them a perfect square of any soft, thin material, which is ruffled with one or more very full ruffles all about the edge. It is then folded in shawl fashion and worn over the shoulders. Any plain dress may be made very decorative and stylish with one of these charming fichus.

Bordered handkerchiefs in colors, either stamped or embroidered, with the exception of those lightly embroidered in black for mourning use, are no longer in style. The silk handkerchief is also out of date both for men and women.

To women are given great variety and the dainty squares of sheer linen are either embroidered in wreathed design, and edged with narrow real Valenciennes lace, or are hemstitched and the owner's initials embroidered by hand in one corner. Often the whole name—the fac-simile of one's handwriting—is done in outline stitch above the hem.

Stripes and checks are very fashionable as well as large flower designs in dress materials. In the new mohairs and alpacas all three of these varieties appear and are exceedingly stylish. The flower designs are in chine effect. Moire effects also are shown in mohairs, and it is difficult to tell the difference between some of them and silk.

MARIE JONREAU.

Fur Boas.

THE demand for fur neck scarfs this season is said to exceed any ever before known. And all of them must have animal heads. In fact some of the women want the animal heads without the animals. They use the heads in place of buttons to fasten their coats and cloaks. But the greatest call is for the neck scarfs.

Four years ago the first of these scarfs were placed upon the market, and they lay on the dealers' shelves throughout the season. The next year they began to be worn and the fashion spread rapidly. Taking the tide at its flood the fur dealers almost before the trees showed the first tints of autumn last September began to boom furs as the winter's rage. They are now being led on to fortune. More of the scarfs are being manufactured this season than were made in all the four previous years together. The prices range all the way from $1.50 to $300, some of the scarfs having animal heads at both ends and having diamonds for eyes.

But the heads are not the skulls of the animals whose hides cover them. No process of treating the skulls has been found satisfactory. There is danger of bad odors. Then, too, it is possible to utilize some skins to better purpose by fitting them to heads not exactly on the lines of the originals. So the business of manufacturing heads of celluloid, cork, and composition has grown to large proportions. The composition heads are patented. The upper part of the head and the lower jaw are cast in moulds filled by hand and pressed in hand-screw presses. The tongue and the smaller teeth are made at the same time, and the long, pointed front teeth, made of pulled celluloid, are put in afterward. There are projections for the ears and holes for the eyes. The two jaws are fitted together on a wire spring and the head is sent to the furrier, who covers it, puts the eyes in, and makes up the scarf, or the collarette, or the breast loop for wraps.

One New York manufacturer makes of one kind of head alone, that used in the scarf selling at from two to three dollars at retail, five gross a day, or more than 700 heads. Of the more than 20,000 heads turned out in this city each week now, two-thirds are sold to the furriers of New York, and the others go to Chicago, Philadelphia, and a few other cities of the country. Some have been sent to Paris and to London. A few of these heads were imported once from Gablonz, Bohemia, but they could not hold the market in competition with the local article.

The Newest Thing in Wraps.

THE demi-season wrap, the one to be worn in weather that is unsettled, the one to wear when it is too warm to wear a heavy wrap and too cold to go without one, admits of many artistic possibilities. Plenty of women have the cape they wore last Spring and others look for the decree of fashion as it is pronounced this month. To the latter nothing can be prettier than the one in the illustration. It is made of velvet and lined with peachblow silk. The feather trimming about the collar and shoulder may be of black or in a color to suit the lining, in which

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4333

case the garment will be too dressy for other than theatre or reception wear. The sleeves this year utterly taboo the jacket and the manufacturer is a little uncertain in his decision, common sense recommending the cape for all sorts of occasions. The cape is following in the trail of the skirt and is simply a cartwheel of dimensions.

The nattiest Fall cape is a half length garment, half in godet and half gathered and lined with cloth. Velvet will be the favorite fabric for capes and the most elegant capes of this material are nearly all trimmed or embroidered with perpendicular stripes from the neck to the edge.

Our point is certain, that every thing will yield to feather garnitures as soon as the new garments begin to be worn, ostrich principally. The probability is that the prettiest and the most becoming wraps that have been worn in years will be worn this coming Winter. What has such power to enhance feminine loveliness as has velvet and ostrich feathers? The complexion yields to the softening effects of velvet and every woman feels a decided satisfaction in her becoming attire. Fur will be combined with beads this coming season, an idea that has never been very much in favor. Fur tails will be much used on fur collars and the latter are made square in the back and front suggesting the yoke effect. The shoulder cap to the cape will be a feature of which the furrier will adhere in his designs and double and triple capes will yield all the warmth possible in a Winter garment that is cut in the cape design.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4333

No. 4333.—LADIES' JACKET WRAP, requires for the medium size, 6½ yards material 22 inches wide, 5¼ yards 27 inches wide, or 2⅞ yards 54 inches wide. Lining required, 6¼ yards; feather trimming represented, 1½ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 20 cents; with a coupon, 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

The Watch Chain Again In Favor.

THE watch chain, which has been so hopelessly out of fashion for the past few years, is beginning to assert itself again. Watches no longer swing from enameled brooches, and fashionable dressmakers are turning their attention to the making of inconspicuous watch pockets. The watch chain of the hour is a simple silk cord in black or any dark shade. Narrow black satin ribbons are also used as watch chains, and there is no doubt that before long the gold chain will be welcomed back to favor.

LOVE AND THOUGHT.

What hath Love with Thought to do?
Still at variance are the two.
Love is sudden, Love is rash,
Love is like the levin flash,
Comes as swift, as swiftly goes,
And his mark as surely knows

Thought is lumpish, Thought is slow,
Weighing long 'tween yes and no;
When dear Love is dead and gone,
Thought comes creeping in anon,
And, in his deserted nest,
Sits to hold the crowner's quest.

Since we love, what need to think?
Happiness stands on a brink
Whence too easy 'tis to fall
Whither's no return at all;
Have a care, half-hearted lover,
Thought would only push her over!

—*James Russell Lowell.*

The Jilting of Jane.

AS I SIT writing in my study, I can hear our Jane bumping her way down stairs with a brush and dustpan. She used in the old days to sing hymns to these instruments, but lately she has been silent and even careful over her work. Time was when I prayed with fervor for such silence, and my wife with sighs for such care, but now they have come we are not so glad as we might have anticipated we should be. Indeed, I would rejoice secretly, though it may be unmanly weakness to admit it, even to hear Jane sing "Daisy" and thereby to learn that the period of brooding had come to an end. Yet how we longed to hear the last of Jane's young man before we heard the last of him!

How Jane met him, we never knew, but after William came it was always William, nothing but William; William this and William that; and when we thought William was worked out and exhausted altogether, then William all over again. "He's such a respectable young man, ma'am," said Jane, "you don't know." Ignoring the slur cast on her acquaintance, my wife inquired further about this William.

"He is second porter at Maynard's, the draper's," said Jane, "and gets eighteen shillings—nearly a pound—a week, m'm, and when the head porter leaves he will be head porter. His relatives are quite superior people, m'm. Not laboring people at all. His father was a green grosher, m'm, and he was bankrup' twice. And one of his sisters is in a Home for the Dying. It will be a very good match for me, ma'am," said Jane, "me being an orphan girl."

"Then you are engaged to him?" asked my wife.

"Not engaged, ma'am, but he is saving money to buy a ring—hammyfist."

"Well, Jane, when you are properly engaged to him you may ask him round here on Sunday afternoons, and have tea with him in the kitchen." And presently the amethystine ring was being worn about the house, even with ostentation, and Jane developed a new way of bringing in the roast, so that this gage was evident.

The treasure of Jane's heart appeared to be a very respectable young man. "William ma'am," said Jane, one day, suddenly, with ill-concealed complacency, as she counted out beer bottles, "William, ma'am, is a teetotaller. Yes, m'm; and he don't smoke. Smoking, ma'am," said Jane, "do make such a dust about. Besides the waste of money. And the smell. However, I suppose it's necessary to some."

Possibly it dawned on Jane that she was reflecting a little severely upon Mariana's comparative ill-fortune, and she added kindly: "I'm sure the master is a hangel when his pipe's alight. Compared to other times."

William was at first a rather shabby young man with watery grey eyes and a complexion appropriate to the brother of one in a home for the dying, but he made up for exterior deficiencies by his individual qualities.

"William goes to chapel," said Jane. "His papa, ma'am—"

"His what, Jane?"

"His papa, ma'am, was Church; but Mr. Maynard, his employer, is a Plymouth Brother, and William thinks it policy, ma'am, to go there too. Mr. Maynard comes and talks to him quite friendly when they ain't busy, about using up all the ends of string, and about his soul. He takes a lot of notice, do Mr. Maynard, of William, and the way he saves string and his soul, ma'am."

Presently we heard that the head porter at Maynard's had left, and that William was head porter at twenty-three shillings a week. "He's really kind of over the man who drives the van," said Jane, "and him married with three children." And she promised in the fulness of her heart to make interest for us with William to favor us so that we might get our parcels of drapery from Maynard's with exceptional promptitude.

Mariana told me of this, laughing, and then she became suddenly grave. "Do you know, dear" she said, "Jane said one thing I do not like. She had been quiet for a minute, and then she suddenly remarked, 'William is a lot above me, ma am, ain't he?'"

"I don't see anything in that," I said, though later my eyes were to be opened.

One Sunday afternoon about that time I was sitting at my writing-desk—possibly I was reading a good book—when a something went by the window. I heard a startled exclamation behind me, and saw Mariana with her hands clasped together and her eyes dilated. "George," she said, in an awe stricken whisper, "did you see?"

Then we both spoke to one another at the same moment, slowly and solemnly: "A silk hat! Yellow gloves! A new umbrella!"

"It may be my fancy, dear," said Mariana, "but his tie was very like yours. I believe Jane keeps him in ties. She told me a little while ago in a way that implied volumes about the rest of your costume, 'The master do wear pretty ties, ma'am.' And he echoes all your novelties."

The young couple passed our window again on the way to their customary walk. They were arm-in-arm. Jane looked exquisitely proud, happy and uncomfortable, with new white cotton gloves, and William in the silk hat, singularly genteel.

That was the culmination of Jane's happiness. When she returned, "Mr. Maynard has been talking to William, ma'am," she said, "and he is to serve customers just like the young shop gentlemen, during the next sale. And if he gets on, he is to be made an assistant, ma'am, at the first opportunity. He has got to be as gentlemanly as he can, ma'am, and if he ain't ma'am, he says, it won't be for want of trying. Mr. Maynard has taken a great fancy to him."

"He is getting on, Jane," said my wife.

"Yes, ma'am," said Jane, thoughtfully, "he is getting on." And she sighed.

That next Sunday, as I drank my tea, I interrogated my wife. "How is this Sunday different from all other Sundays, little woman? What has happened? Are you wearing your hair in a new way without warning me? I clearly perceive a change in my environment, and I cannot for the life of me say what it is."

Then my wife answered in her most tragic voice: "George," she said, "that—that William has not come near the place to-day! And Jane is crying her heart out up stairs."

There followed a period of stillness about the house. Jane, as I have said, stopped singing about the house and began to care for our brittle possessions, which struck my wife as being a very sad sign indeed. The next Sunday, and the next, Jane asked to go out "to walk with William," and my wife, who never attempts to extort confidences, gave her permission and asked no questions. On each occasion Jane came back looking flushed and very determined. At last one day she became communicative.

"William is being led away," she remarked, abruptly. "Yes, m'm. She is a milliner, and she can play on the piano."

"I thought," said my wife, "that you went out with him on Sunday."

"Not out with him, m'm; after him. I walked along by the side of them and told her he was engaged to me."

"Dear me, Jane, did you? what did they do?"

"Took no more notice of me than if I was dirt. So I told her she should suffer for it."

"It could not have been a very agreeable walk, Jane."

"Not for no parties, ma'am."

"I wish," said Jane, "I could play the piano, ma'm. But, anyhow, I don't mean to let her get him away from me. She's older than him, and her hair ain't gold to the roots, ma'am."

It was on the August bank holiday that the crisis came. We do not clearly know the details of the fray but only such fragments as poor Jane let fall. She came home dusty, excited and with her heart hot within her.

The milliner's mother, the milliner and William had made a party to the Art Museum at South Kensington, I think. Anyhow, Jane had calmly but firmly accosted them somewhere in the streets, and asserted her right to what, in spite of the consensus of literature, she held to be her inalienable property. She did, I think, go as far as to lay hands on him. They dealt with her in a crushingly superior way. They "called a cab." There was a "scene," William being pulled away in to the four-wheeler by his future wife and mother-in-law from the reluctant hands of our discarded Jane. There were threats of giving her "in charge."

"My poor Jane!" said my wife, mincing veal as though she was mincing William. "It's a shame of them. I would think no more of him. He is not worthy of you."

"No, m'm" said Jane. "He is weak."

"But it's that woman has done it," said Jane. She was never known to bring herself to pronounce "that woman's" name or to admit her girlishness. "I can't think what minds some women must have—to try and get a girl's young man away from her. But there, it only hurts to talk about it," said Jane.

"Please, m'm, may I go and see a wedding to-morrow?" said Jane one day.

My wife knew by instinct whose wedding was meant. "Do you think it wise, Jane?" she asked gently.

"I would like to see the last of him," said Jane.

"My dear," said my wife, fluttering into my room about twenty minutes after Jane had started, "Jane has been to the boot hole and taken all the left-off boots and shoes and gone off to the wedding with them in a bag. Surely, she can not mean——"

"Jane," I said, "is developing character. Let us hope for the best."

Jane came back with a pale, hard face. All the boots seemed to be still in her bag, at which my wife heaved a premature sigh of relief. We heard her go upstairs and replace the boots with considerable emphasis.

"Quite a crowd at the wedding, ma'am," she said, presently, in a purely conversational style, sitting in our little kitchen, and scrubbing the potatoes; "and such a lovely day for them." She proceeded to numerous other details, clearly avoiding some cardinal incidents.

"It was all extremely respectable and nice, ma'am; but her father didn't wear a black coat, and looked quite out of place, ma'am. Mr. Piddingquirk——"

"Who?"

"Mr. Piddingquirk—William, that was, ma'am.—had white gloves and a coat like a clergyman, and a lovely chrysanthemum. He looked so nice, ma'am. And there was a red carpet down, just like for gentlefolks. And they say he gave the clerk four shillings, ma'am. It was a real kerridge they had—not a fly. When they came out of church there was rice-throwing and her two little sisters dropping flowers. And some one threw a slipper, and then I threw a boot——"

"Threw a boot, Jane!"

"Yes, ma'am. Aimed at her. But it hit him. Yes, ma'am, hard. Gev' him a black eye, I should think. I only threw that one. I hadn't the heart to try it again. All the little boys cheered when it hit him."

A pause. The potatoes were being scrubbed violently. "He always was a bit above me, you know ma'am. And he was led away."

The potatoes were more than finished. Jane rose sharply with a sigh, and rapped the basin down on the table.

"I don't care," she said. "I don't care a rap. He will find out his mistake yet. It serves me right. I was stuck up about him. I ought not to have looked so high. And I am glad things are as things are."

A silence for a whole minute, while Jane's back was turned toward the recipient of her confidences.

"Oh, ma'am," said Jane, wheeling around suddenly with an astonishing change of note. "Think of all that might have been! Oh, ma'am! I could have been so happy! I ought to have known, but I didn't know. * * * You're very kind to let me talk to you, ma'am * * * It's har-r-r-r-rr——"

And I gather that Mariana so far forgot herself as to let Jane sob out some of the fulness of her heart on a sympathetic shoulder. And since that fit of weeping much of the accent of bitterness nas gone out of Jane's scrubbing and brush work.

Indeed something passed the other day with the butcher boy, but that scarcely belongs to this story. However, Jane is young still, and time and change are at work with her. We all have our sorrows, and I do not believe very much in the permanency of broken hearts.

ETIQUETTE.

THE little dinner is an informal and delightful way of entertaining one's friends. To give it properly, there are many points of etiquette with which the hostess should be familiar.

When an informal dinner is given, *four* guests are sufficient to entertain at a time. See that they are congenial, for on this much of the pleasure of the dinner will depend.

The invitations may be verbally given or written by the hostess herself in the first person. They should be sent but a few days before the dinner. The guests should arrive promptly about five minutes before the dinner hour.

In arranging the table, it is no longer considered good form to fold the napkins in fancy shapes; neither are they placed in the tumbler; instead, they are folded over once and laid at each plate. Frequently a square cut piece of bread is laid between the folds.

Very few little dishes are now used on the well appointed table. The vegetables are served on the same plate with the meat. Two forks and two knives are arranged at each plate and the spoons are passed when needed.

A little dinner may be quite perfect in itself and yet consist of the following simple menu. Soup, an entree, joint with vegetables, a salad, dessert and coffee. The soup is served by the hostess from a covered silver dish on the table and the salad must be something light like tomatoes with mayonaise or celery; toasted crackers served with this course complete it nicely. When the dinner is over the guests wait for the hostess to rise first.

High decorations for dinner tables have gone out of fashion, and the superb epergne is rarely seen. Cut-glass mirrors on which are placed low baskets of ferns or flowers, are much used. A border of smilax is generally placed on the table around the outer edge of the plateau, and the corner dishes for bonbons, called compotiers, are usually in cut glass. A small, embroidered central cloth is often used. These are often plush, pink, blue, dark red or gold, and are bordered with gold and silver fringe or with rich, creamy lace. Sometimes these centre cloths are of fine, soft, silky linen, richly fringed and embroidered in natural colors with patterns of flowers and foliage. Candelabra, with colored candles, each with its little silk shade, are placed at each end of the table, or, if the table is round, six or eight candlesticks make a circle around the central plateau. Often baskets or flat dishes of fruit are placed between the candelabra and central mirror, and small circular mirrors are at each corner supporting a carafe or jug of cut glass for iced water.

To the Editor, QUEEN OF FASHION:

Is it proper for an engaged young lady to wear any other ring than her engagement ring on the third finger of her left hand?—*Cora.*

It is customary to wear the engagement ring alone. But if the ring is too large, a simple guard ring may be worn.

To the Editor, QUEEN OF FASHION:

Please tell me if it is good form to eat fresh cake from the fingers, especially if it is rich and soft?—*Mrs. R. D.*

Plain cake may be eaten from the fingers, but any jelly or soft cream cake should be eaten with a fork.

To the Editor, QUEEN OF FASHION:

How long should mourning be worn for the death of a child?
—*Mrs. F. C.*

Mourning for children should last nine months. For the first three months it is customary to have the dress trimmed with crape. After that, simple mourning goods with a crape veil is sufficient.

To the Editor, QUEEN OF FASHION:

Do you think it bad taste to use colored napkins for breakfast?
—*Young Housekeeper.*

Colored napery should not be used except when fruit is served. Fruit naturally accompanies breakfast, luncheon or tea, and therefore a white cloth and napkins with a dainty border are permissible on these occasions.

To the Editor, QUEEN OF FASHION:

I am a young lady twenty years old. How should my calling card read. Should it be Miss Blank or Florence Blank?—*Florence.*

If you are the eldest daughter, your card should be engraved Miss Blank. If not, Miss Florence Blank is the proper form.

To the Editor, QUEEN OF FASHION:

Will you please give me the proper form for invitations which I am going to send out for my silver wedding?—*Subscriber.*

If it is to be a large affair the invitations should read:

Mr. and Mrs. Jones request the pleasure of your company on Friday, September tenth at Eight o'clock.

Silver Wedding.

John Jones. Sarah Clark.

The year of the wedding and the anniversary year should be at the top of the card.

To the Editor, QUEEN OF FASHION:

As you are known to be up to date in all matters of interest to women, I write to ask you how the woman of to-day should sign her name. I mean the married woman, who has an individuality of her own. What is her proper signature, and what is her correct address?
A Thoughtful Woman.

In this day of women's clubs and women's newspapers, when women are the officers and managers of various charitable organizations, editors, etc., a married woman signs her name in just the same way that a single woman signs hers—that is, with her Christian name and the surname that legally belongs to her. That is her only proper signature. When Mary Smith marries John Brown she signs herself henceforth as Mary Brown, or, if she wishes to retain her family name, she may sign herself as Mary Smith-Brown. Her address is distinctly different from her signature. A woman's social and business standing is usually conditioned by her husband's. Hence, for social and business convenience she is known as Mrs. John Brown. But that is merely a distinguishing title, not her name, and therefore, cannot be correctly used as a signature. She must sign herself as Mary Brown or Mary Smith-Brown, and the title Mrs. John Brown may be added in parenthesis as her distinguishing title.

The Blue Wrapper.

DO NOT forget that when you receive your QUEEN OF FASHION in a blue wrapper, it means that your subscription expires with that issue and that we hope you will renew it promptly.

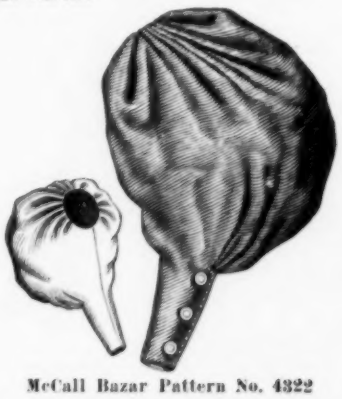
AT HER FEET.

He knelt before her in most courtly fashion,
As maids romantic think a lover should;
The crowded thoroughfare lay just before them,
But here the shadows of the quiet wood.

He rose and mopped his flushed and weary features
And muttered as they wandered from the spot,
"That's the fifth time you've got me at this business—
Next time I'll tie that shoe-string in a knot."

Ladies' Sleeve.

THE sleeve of my lady's gown is larger than ever this Fall, and while it is rapidly approaching the limit that separates the graceful from the grotesque, yet the large sleeve we must have. The handsome sleeve illustrated here accompanies the tailor-made gown illustrated in the adjoining column. It differs from the usual sleeve design in the gathers that are secured at the elbow. The effect is highly satisfactory and one that will prove inviting for your new Fall suit.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4322

No. 4321.—LADIES' SLEEVE, requires for medium size sleeve 4 yards material 27 inches wide, 2¼ yards 36 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide. Lining, 1¼ yards 27 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 13 to 15 inches arm measure, corresponding with from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price, 10 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct arm measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4335

No. 4335.—LADIES' WAIST, requires for medium size, 5¾ yards material 22 inches wide, 4¼ yards 27 inches wide, or 4 yards 36 inches wide; lining required, 1¼ yards; lace represented, 4¼ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; with a coupon, 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

Countless Waist Designs.

THERE are as many pretty waist designs this season and as many allowable combinations as there are fabrics almost. Every woman should study the lines of her own figure with view to correcting its faults of outline, if any there are. The well dressed woman always does this. The color, the style of making, all tend to promote perfection, and very often a fine result is the outcome of many imperfections combined with a vast amount of concealed art.

It is a well-concealed scheme of the fashionably attired and becomingly gowned woman that she accomplishes it only through a vast amount of thought, of planning and of the exercise of individual good taste.

This is the day of fancy waists and it is a good day, too, because the finish and adornment of the neck and shoulders have a tendency to soften harsh lines in the face and to bring out the best, provided the coloring blends with the complexion. Tints that shade into the eyes of the wearer generally may be depended upon.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4320

No. 4320.—LADIES' WAIST, requires for medium size, 5¾ yards of material 27 inches wide, 3⅞ yards 36 inches wide or 3⅛ yards 44 inches wide. Lining, 3 yards 27 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 20 cents; with a coupon, 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

The Passing of the Blouse.

FOR the past six months, we have been bloused upon all occasions; fashion or fancy has decreed blouse waists for morning and for evening; bloused vests for the severest of coat suits; bloused outing and dinner gowns, and even blouse front ball dresses.

The natural reaction from this ever-present and somewhat monotonous negligee fulness, is to go to the opposite extreme; consequently, modistes are announcing that the really "swell" bodices and gowns will be on the trimly smooth princess order during the coming season.

Women who have lithe, well-rounded figures will be glad to learn of this revival of glove-fitting gowns, because it means a lacing or buttoning up the back, which makes a defined line or break up the centre, imparting a slender effect. Even moderately full figures look well in a princess gown, always providing that the curved lines of beauty are properly curved, and providing also that in special cases the slender effect is enhanced by a deeply pointed basque, back and front.

Many of the princess bodices will fasten invisibly on the shoulder and under the arm, or will, perhaps, close ostentatiously on the shoulder with noticeably handsome buttons, but this arrangement should not be attempted unless the wearer is confident of the possession of a good back. If the shoulders or the waist be too broad or too straight up-and-down, by all means draw the attention from this defect by a line of harmonizing buttons directly up the centre.

Before the blouse really goes, however, it will appear in black, brown, dahlia color and green velvet for theatre and reception waists. These velvet bodices give a rich effect to a toilet at comparatively small expense, and they may be worn with almost any separate skirt, black silk or duchess satin skirts, of course, having the preference. The only drawback to them is that it is practically impossible to get velvet sleeves into a wrap of any description except a cape, and only long opera capes are warm enough for practical purposes.

McCall Bazar Patterns Nos. 4320—4321

A TAILOR MADE SUIT.—The costume illustrated is one of the trimmest of all of the new Fall designs. The short coat with the full skirt is the feature of the design, as well as the full sleeve, both of which appear more fully illustrated in the adjoining column. The attractiveness of this waist depends upon the care with which it is fitted and finished. Handsome buttons add materially to the decoration, and the collar as designed makes a very graceful and soft finish about the neck. The waist is made with one dart, and the space between the buttons is one of the newest imported notions in Fall fashion. This gown should be made up of goods sufficiently heavy to require no wrap in moderately cool Autumn weather. This costume is also eminently qualified for travelling because it possesses no furbelows and is not at all bulky. A very handsome button that may be used for the waist is made of smoked pearl in a broad sided hoop. In order to fasten these buttons to place three shanks are inserted in the hoop at regular spaces. A handsome button and also of the newest design has a jet rim and a centre of irridescent and spangles. These buttons are each more than four inches in cicumference and are sold by the piece more often than by the dozen. For a tailor-made gown the polished smoked pearl is the the most appropriate.

This design is particularly pretty for making up in black serge or in some of the black and white combinations. The Nubian Fast Black skirt and waist lining is to be commended for all black gowns, as it does not crock, and is next to silk in cleanliness, and is also a light weight material.

New York Fashion Notes.

THERE is every indication that the blouse in modified form will be a feature of the winter costumes; the box-plait is, however, somewhat a thing of the past; instead of the plait, a band trimmed each side with lace, ribbon or passementerie is set down the front, with tiny rosettes or metal ornaments in the centre; these front pieces taper towards the waist, doing away with the square look imparted by the bare plait.

Short basques are noticeable in some of the earliest fall models, made severely plain and with coat backs. The Norfolk jacket, either plaited or with bands stitched on is still liked.

Skirts are not a whit less voluminous, and are, if possible, wider than ever; however, the stiffly lined skirt is quite out of date, some of the best dressmakers not even facing the bottom with haircloth, but using only a taffeta lining.

There is an effort to revive trimmed skirts, but as long as they remain of such extreme proportions this will be difficult; however, bands of velvet and ribbon are placed on many of them. A very narrow front gore with sides plaited on or stitched is a novel feature of the new skirts. This argues a return to the ornate modes of Louis XVI.

This picturesqne era of dress is well adapted for the display of rich materials, and will undoubtedly be the thing for occasions of high ceremony.

The hair is very elaborately dressed in puffs, curls and coils, approaching nearly to the coiffure of the court ladies of Louis XVI. reign.

WITH the much worn round waist the belt is still the thing. It's very latest expression is the Toreador belt, made of a square of bandana or tartan plaided silk doubled and folded bias to about the width of four inches; this is clasped with a fancy buckle either in front or at the side, and the pointed ends are left to droop in the skirt; the bias band readily adapts itself to the waist and covers the intersection of the waist band. A Windsor tie, knotted in a large bow or a four-in-hand accompanies the belt, which is an effective adjunct to a dress.

Among other accessories are a host of collarettes, very deep and pointed on the shoulders and inclining to squareness in the back. Sheer white organdie or lace is the material usually employed, others are of changeable velvet or bright colored silk overlaid with spangle-dotted net; the edges are cleft in fanciful shape, and sometimes outlined with pinked ruches of silk or with metallic gimps.

Wraps remain almost unchanged in shape.

As to capes, there is but little to be said about them, from twenty-six to thirty inches being the regulation length; the width of these garments is enormous, and when made of fur or plush the weight is anything but comfortable.

Plush capes will be the thing for dressy wear; the handsomest ones are gored in many pieces in order to give the much desired flare which follows the contour of the wide skirt, and silk embroidery and passementerie are the handsomest trimmings.

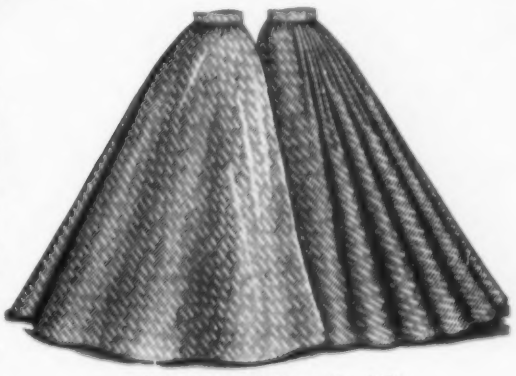
Jackets are quite short, but whether they will continue so is a mystery, even to the cloak men, many of whom predict that later on they will be made longer; at present they range from about twenty-five to twenty-seven inches in length. The mandolin sleeve is seen in most of them; dark colors are used, and such goods as cheviots and diagonals.

There are divers shapes in millinery, most of them, however, showing flat crowns and broad flat brims, sometimes bent into picturesque and irregular shapes, but oftener remaining flat with the brim much trimmed.

All trimmings are carried to an excess, and the hats are loaded with a forest of waving plumes, expanded wings or birds almost of natural proportions; owls blink at one from the front of a purple velvet picture hat, a grey breasted seagull is perched upon the back of another, and a family of humming birds or robins has taken refuge on a third.

The toque, that blessing to womankind is kindly left to us. These unobtrusive little affairs have, for the most part, soft velvet crowns and are trimmed with a few quills, a pompon, an aigrette, a tuft of velvet flowers or a twist and asses' ears of irridescent velvet or ribbon.

There are wings galore, mostly in the brilliant changeful colorings which are a feature of everything this season; wings which must measure a quarter of a yard each are spread open on brims of the big hats, or a number of small ones are grouped about the crown.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4321

No. 4321.—LADIES' IMPROVED BELL SKIRT, requires for medium size 4¼ yards material 36 inches wide, 4½ yards 44 inches wide, or 3½ yards 54 inches wide; length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width around bottom, 4 yards. Cut in 7 sizes, from 22 to 34 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 20 cents; with a coupon, 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct waist measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

Edmund Russell's "Jewel Don'ts."

Don't wear glittering gems if you are a poor conversationalist.

Don't wear flashing gems if your husband has a worn-out, hunted look.

Don't imagine that ear-rings suggesting decanter stoppers and a necklace the size of a chandelier chain will make you look like a society queen. Wise people are taking down their chadeliers now.

Don't be superstitious about opals. We do not know enough of occult forces to have any certain knowledge as to what is lucky or unlucky, and they are universally becoming.

Don't wear sea-beans, alligator's teeth or the common Florentine mosaics—the latter are artificial flowers in stone; in fact, only a more expensive form of the wax pond-lilies and crazy bed-quilt craze.

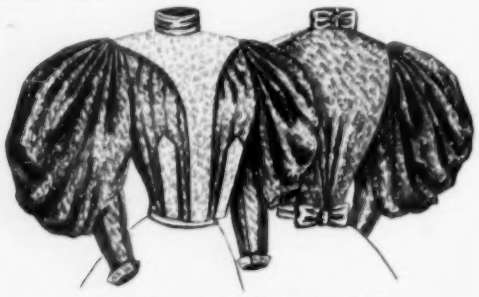
Don't wear your rings all the time. Make a study of costume and occasion; also rest the hand from their pressure, which wastes nervous force.

Don't think of the diamond only as a white stone; it is found in black, blue, orange, red, green, brown, pink and yellow, and of surpassing beauty. The blue is the rarest; the pink the most beautiful.

Don't buy a pin because it is "cute." A lady once described in ecstacy a "little gold ladder, resting against the moon, and climbing up the ladder was—a butterfly." Modern art (?) makes a butterfly climb a ladder!

Don't let children and young girls wear ornaments. They will become a vanity if worn before they become an art.

Don t wear diamond frogs, lizards, etc. Avoid "low comedy" jewels; they are in very bad taste.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4327

No. 4327.—LADIES' WAIST, requires for medium size 4⅛ yards material 27 inches wide, 3⅝ yards 36 inches wide, or 3 yards 44 inches wide. Satin represented, 1½ yards 22 inches wide; lining, 1½ yards 27 inches wide; gimp represented, 2 yards; Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 20 cents; with a coupon, 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

Appropriate Dressing for Middle Age.

THERE are several points to be considered in dress for the meridian of life, especially where the figure is stout. The great object is to produce an appearance of length. The trimmings should all run downward from shoulder to waist, which is in accordance with present modes. Lines of jetted galon, and the brace-like arrangements of ribbon all fall in with this object of narrowing the figure. Young people end their bodices at the waist, but the middle-aged women should forswear. They must indulge in Louis XV coats, in pendant sashes from the waist, and in basques. If possible, they should introduce down the centre of the bodice some contrasting material which has a narrowing effect.

There is no necessity for great variety of dresses, for only tones and styles of materials which do not assert themselves and dwell on the memory should be chosen. But, though few, they should be eminently good, rich in fabric and well made, while round about the throat, creamy materials, like lace or chiffon, should soften the lines beneath the chin, and the complexion. Women of mature age should abjure all that is hard and crude if they are at all stout, as most healthy women are after the heyday of youth.

The difficulties are considerably less in treating thin, elderly women. It is much easier to add to bulk than to reduce it. The present style of sleeve, drooping from the shoulder, is exactly what a middle-aged woman would want. We most of us know how singularly unbecoming the high sleeves and wide capes have been to women with short waists; those who have had the courage to wear them have, as a consequence, been sadly disfigured. The gigot is, *par excellence*, the best sleeve for the elderly, and many are now made with a turned-down piece from the shoulder, after the style of an epaulette, with the trimming close to the arm; to this the fulness is sewn, and in such a manner that it droops toward the elbow.

The skirts should be stiffened as much as possible at the back, and so gathered as to be narrow, the fulness being generally congregated into the centre forming the round plaits. Avoid any strong definition of the waist line, where skirt and bodice unite; a basque effects this in the best manner.

Neither full skirts nor over-skirts should be indulged in. What is needed is a richness of attire with the lines of the figure duly considered.

There are a great many materials which are exactly adapted to the wants of the middle-aged for best wear. Black, dark brown, dark green, dahlia, and dark blue crepons can be made up to great advantage, and the handsome brocaded silks and chines on dark grounds, with distinct bouquets, might have been designed expressly for such dresses.

The winter mantles, three-quarter length, with pendant simulated sleeves, in reality divided into three pieces so that the dress sleeves passes through them easily, are exactly what are needed for the matronly figure. They are often elaborately embroidered all over with jet, and bordered with feather tips. The things to avoid are the shoulder trimmings, so often introduced round the yoke, for they are apt to give an appearence of undue size. Over-long mantles, reaching to the feet, are not becoming to short stout women. It is only those that are tall who can carry them off, and even then they are best adapted to slender women.

Fashion, Fact and Fancy.

THE large-button glove has proved a regular money-maker to the glove manufacturer, for the reason that the buttons tear out the button-holes more readily and thus shorten the life of the glove by about one-third of the time allotted to the same grade of glove fastened with the small button. The frugal minded woman has learned by experience that the small button is a glove preserver and her fancy has been the means of practically driving out the large button in spite of its avowedly ornate appearance.

The autumn luncheon affords an excellent opportunity for uniting art with the beauties of nature in table decoration.

The golden rod luncheon is one of the features of the season. The table should be decorated with the golden blossoms in profusion, a pair of tall cut glass vases spaced in the centre of the table should contain the flower, and a golden rod spray should be placed at the plate of each guest. Small table lamps with yellow shades should be placed at each corner of the table and in every conceivable way the golden rod may be used to decorate the room. Picture frames may be decked with it and the gas fixture hung with it, tied to place with yellow satin ribbon.

An autumn leaf decoration for a luncheon is also a seasonable scheme and may be worked up by a woman with ideas in a novel and unique fashion. The table linen may be decorated with the bright red leaves about each plate and around the centre piece. The menus should be written on leaf shaped cards. Red silk shades for the lamps and red flowers in the vases will assist in giving the autumnal tone to the scheme.

You will need all the ostrich feathers you have on hand and all you can buy to put on your new Fall hat. The new hat is large, droops over the face and lends itself to plumes in an admirable manner and is black. The black sailor will also hide its crown in the feathers piled upon it.

One of the prettiest fads of this Summer's elegantes is the long night gown sachet, which, holding the gown in present use, lies across the foot of the bed during the day. It is as long as the bed is wide, and is about a foot and a half across. It is made of a handsome brocade, of cretonne, of embroidered linen, or whatever material best suits the room; is wadded, sacheted, lined with quilted silk and tied with ribbons. In this sweet nest the night gown lies folded once near the bottom.

The night dress is now the garment to which modern art is lending its skill, and wonderful are the creations in Irish linen and Duchesse lace when combined. The lace may be dry cleaned only and consequently the 145 dollar slumber robe prepared by one of the leading New York houses for a bride of Gotham, it is safe to conjecture, will not grow objectionably popular.

McCall Bazar Patterns Nos. 4327—4230

A CHARMING HOUSE GOWN.—The gown illustrated serves the double purpose of house gown and informal afternoon reception gown, as it readily adapts itself to a wrap. The material used may be any of the handsome Fall fabrics in any color to suit the taste, with a waist plastron garniture of silk in either a contrasting or harmonizing shade to suit the fancy. Yucca brown serge lends itself handsomely to the costume, and the plastron in this case may be a harmonizing Havana brown taffeta or watered silk. The plastron and straps may be tacked to place by either passementerie or tiny buttons of steel or jet as the fancy dictates. This gown will be particularly effective in any of the roughly woven diagonals, homespuns, tweeds and cheviots, as well as in the heavily ribbed crepons.

For further description of Nos. 4327—4230, see mediums elsewhere on these pages.

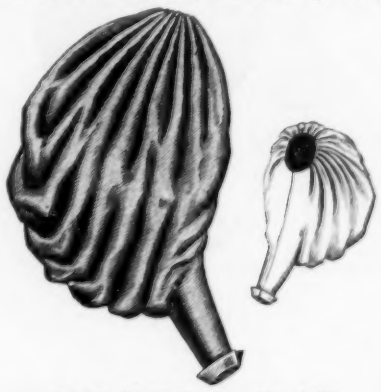
Novelties in Shoes.

IN the matter of shoes, the ridiculously high French heel and the two-inch vamp are as absolete as a button glove. The favorite foot-covering just now is the Juliet or Dianna shoe, with a graceful instep, elastic sides, and a shapely yet solid heel. These come in finest French kid and in russet kids and leathers of various qualities. Large invoices of shoes are displayed designed for the wear and tear of autumn rambles and climbing in country or mountain. These shoes are made of the softest and finest of French calf. They are far better for outing uses than shoes of any other sort, and when blackened shine like satin. They are comfortable yet attractive improvements of the regular common-sense boot, with its unnecessarily heavy and ungainly heel and sole.

The fancy for low shoes over black or dark silk hose has been general as ever this season, but it is necessarily dying out with the end of the warm season; the Juliet styles are succeeding them. For house and full-dress wear, the low-cut Dieppe sandal of black satin or black French kid tipped with jet is very fashionable.

With the exception of jet, bead adornings on slippers have entirely disappeared from the season's fashionable exhibit. For country uses and for tennis are some natty little outing boots, laced with silk cords and finished with finely corrugated soles.

In all instances we guarantee the fit of McCall Bazar Patterns and their safe delivery. If you don't get it promptly, write.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4328

LADIES' SLEEVE.—Designed for fine, soft material, which will drape gracefully in full, drooping folds. Faille or soft grosgrain silk, India or China silk; chiffon or silk mull, crepon, cashmere or any of the imported novelty suitings, will be found readily adaptable to this full sleeve.

No. 4328.—Ladies' Sleeve, requires for medium size, 3¼ yards material 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 36 inches wide or 2½ yards 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 13 to 15 inches arm measure, corresponding with from 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

Price, 10 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct arm measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

How to Hold Up a Dress.

THAT woman should be obliged to hold up her skirt at all, is a crying shame. In the days when three yards was a good width for a dress it was not a positive hardship. Now that skirts are inflated beyond measure, and with no predisposition to a collapse, to know how to hold them up, amounts to an art. In the days of narrow petticoats a deft twitch of the hand sufficed to raise the skirt sufficiently; nowadays one must clutch rather than grasp the vexatious fulness which eludes even the most skilled hand.

To raise a skirt successfully requires practice, and even then if the skirt be abnormally full it will be difficult of accomplishment. Place the right hand well around to the back and gather up the folds carefully, taking care not to lift the skirt too high. The position is a tiresome one and to do it gracefully is not easy.

If the fulness goes on increasing as it has done, to hold up the skirt with one hand will be well nigh an impossibility. We will be forced to return to the fashions of our grandmothers, who, good old souls, used both hands when lifting their petticoats; they placed their fingers on each side of the ample front breadth and held it out much in the same manner as is done, preliminary to making a courtesy; alas, however, they forgot the back, which got into all sorts of trouble.

To be in the fashion, the bottom of the skirt must barely clear the ground; it generally sags in unexpected places. No more absurd style was ever inaugurated; the train would be preferable, for at least one could stoop down and gather that up.

The present style makes one reckless; either the dress is allowed to drag or ineffectual efforts are made to hold it up resulting in disaster and ruin.

Glove Terms.

PIQUE KID—A leather of heavy weight.

WELT OR BORDER—The binding on the wrist of a glove.

SPEAR POINT—A form of stitching; also known as crowsfoot.

FOURCHETTE—The piece of leather between the fingers of a glove.

BANDALETTE—The piece of leather that binds the opening of a glove.

GUSSET—The small piece of leather in the fourchette between the fingers.

RIDELLE—A stamp put on the leather before the glove is sewed to indicate the size of the glove.

NERVURA (known in America as Paris point)—A form of embroidery, consisting of a single stitched roll in one, two or three rows.

OVERSEAM AND OUTSEAM—Synonymous terms applied to a form of sewing in which the two edges of a seam are placed together and sewed over and over.

PIQUE SEWED—A method of sewing by which one edge of the seam overlaps the other and is stretched through and through, leaving the upper edge exposed to view. Used on heavyweight gloves of all material.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4334

GIRL'S PARTY DRESS.—The design illustrated is a particularly attractive and appropriate model for a dressy gown for a girl and readily adapts itself to more or less formal functions. It may be made of taffeta silk or of watered silk in any bright or subdued shade. The lace and velvet ribbon garniture is one that on account of its simplicity, will appeal to any mother, particularly to the one to whom a young girl's wardrobe is too often a problem that well nigh distracts. Any handsome lace will serve the purpose of a yoke and cuff decoration. The small rosettes of the velvet are effective if a bright shade is chosen, and the design is repeated at the back of the yoke. A steel buckle with loops at either side of it makes a charming neck finish in the front and the collar may be left plain in the back and simply fastened with hooks and eyes. The satin faced velvet is the only kind to be used in the adornment, as any other kind is bound to curl and would not prove satisfactory, especially in the sash ends and deep loops

This toilette is chic, dainty and appropriate for an afternoon dancing class, and will be regarded as a special boon, serving in this capacity. A little velvet for the pointed cuff will be required, although another style of garniture may be adopted if more feasible. This little gown will be a success in either poplin, mohair, or any of the goods having body and stiffness. Cream color with the velvet to form a contrast to the lace and goods, would make an effective, dressy garment.

This design will look very pretty carried out in old rose or in a delicate blue. Bluett is a pretty and becoming shade that usually blends with the clear complexion of youth.

For further description of No. 4334 see medium elsewhere on this page.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4326

No. 4326.—MISSES' IMPROVED BELL SKIRT, requires for medium size 3¼ yards material 27 inches wide, 3¼ yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 12 to 16 years. Price, 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

SHE STILL LOOKED TWENTY.

At fifteen years
A fair young girl,
She wore her hair without a curl
High on her head,
And a long gown,
Then folks all said
She looked like twenty.
She did not frown;
It pleased her so, you know,
To look full twenty.

At twenty five
She tied her hair low down,
Below the crown,
With ribbons red;
Curls flying wild,
Then folks all said
She looked just twenty.
She merely smiled;
It pleased her so, you know,
To look just twenty.

Crepons and Other Fancies.

CREPON, whose death every one predicted has taken a fresh lease of life, because the manufacturers have a large quantity on hand which must be disposed of.

The crepons this season are hardly recognizable; one thing in their favor is, that the sleazy effect is obviated by a closely woven back, which prevents the material getting out of shape. Brocaded, cross-barred, pencil striped and polka dotted crepons, all are displayed and will, no doubt, find ready purchasers.

Early in the season the knowing ones declared that rough goods would be at a discount, but alas for the fallacy of predictions—they are by far the highest novelties. Cheviots with irregular knots in boucle effects and mixed coloring, loosely, roughly woven diagonals, homespuns and tweeds, all fresh from the French and Scotch looms, are among the nobbiest materials recently opened.

To be sure, there are whip cords and epingles with a smooth surface; mohair-silicienne will, however, bear off the palm when it comes to smooth and lustrous-faced goods. Not only are the regulation blacks, browns and blues shown, but this material is represented in the palest evening colors, and will be used for full dress toilets elaborately trimmed with lace and velvet.

The figured mohairs are extremely dressy, the plain ground being enlivened with dainty little flowerets, pin dots, zig-zags, coin spots, checks, etc.

In silks the majestic brocades, which stand alone, in the language of our grandmothers, will be used for stately dinner and reception gowns.

Chameleon and illuminated taffetas both plain and figured are in favor in the lighter tints for ball and opera toilettes, and in the darker ones for waists and skirts.

The small checks worn during the summer are repeated in the heavier taffetas and satin—sublime weaves. The colorings of both silks and wools are very much mixed and run into each other, oriental designs being paramount.

For young girls' evening gowns nothing is in better taste than those made of the crinkly Rogauges and Yoboshi crepes which come in the creamy whites and delicate evening shades; the Japanese silks with a velvet ground strewn with tiny rosebuds and forget-me-nots are the daintiest fabrics imaginable and quite the thing for debutantes, ball and dinner gowns.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4334

No. 4334.—MISSES' COSTUME, requires for medium size, 9½ yards material 22 inches wide, 8¼ yards 27 inches wide, or 6¼ yards 36 inches wide; lining required, 1¾ yards; lace represented, 3 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, for misses from 12 to 16 years.

Regular price, 30 cents; with a coupon, 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

Again, Linen Collars.

LINEN collars and high cuffs are to the fore again, for tailor-made costumes, and sometimes we see linen fronts under the open jackets. They do not suit everyone, however. They are too hard looking. Only very young and good complexions can stand crude linen next to the skin—whereas lace suits everyone, whether young or old, pretty or otherwise.

In THE MCCALL BAZAR DRESSMAKER we have lots of patterns suitable for ladies, misses and children. If you don't see what you want in this number, send for a BAZAR DRESSMAKER; costs only 20 cents by mail, and then it contains six coupons, whereby, with an outlay of less than a dollar, you can get all the patterns you need for a season.

McCall Bazar Patterns Nos. 4325—4326

MISSES' COSTUME, consisting of a fancifully decorated Waist and an Improved Bell Skirt.

The fancy waist has an odd jacket effect front, formed by wide straps, fitting into the shoulder seams and under the collar, the long ends being turned up and caught in place by handsome buttons. Straps to correspond extend over the full sleeves, ending just below the elbow in a point, decorated with one large button.

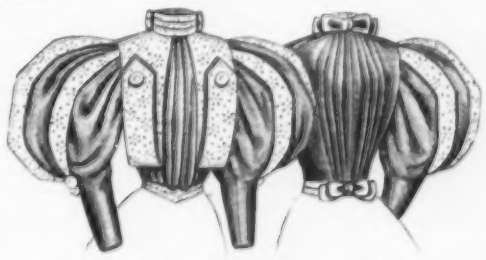
Plain goods, such as Henrietta cloth, cashmere or serge will combine well with silk, velvet or novelty goods for straps. A costume of plaids, figures or stripes calls for plain material for the straps.

For further description of Nos. 4325—4326 see mediums elsewhere on this page.

The Prize Doll.

THIS paragraph respectfully calls your attention to the prize contest doll, whose picture appears on the first page of this issue. Read about her and then imagine how lovely she is, for her picture does not begin to do her justice. She makes her bow to you and asks you to guess her name. This guess may be sent to the Editor of "THE QUEEN OF FASHION" with the name of one new subscriber and the subscription for one year. If you have a little daughter, or a little niece or a little grand-daughter, or a little friend who would love a beautiful doll for a Christmas gift, why not test your Yankee power of guessing?

It seems a little early to talk about Christmas, but it will be here now before you know it, and you will not have more than time enough to gather in the subscriptions that will entitle you to guess as many times as you wish to. Even if you do not guess the doll's name correctly, there are many premiums that will be suitable for Christmas gifts, and of these you may still have your choice.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4325

No. 4325.—MISSES' WAIST, requires for medium size, 3½ yards material 27 inches wide, 3¼ yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide. Lining, 1½ yards 27 inches wide; buttons represented, 4. Cut in 5 sizes, from 12 to 16 years.

Price, 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

NEW DEPARTURE—HIGH PRICES DOOMED!

All Patterns to QUEEN OF FASHION Subscribers for

10 AND 15 CENTS—NONE HIGHER.

Subscribe Now and Save Your Coupons. See Coupon on page 32.

IN FASHION'S REALM.

THE MAID.

Soon, with the Indian summer days,
A peaceful languor comes
That fills the scarlet woods with haze,
Through which the partridge drums.

Changed now into an Autumn maid,
The Summer Girl we knew,
Is searching through the forest glade
For leaves of gorgeous hue.

Her belt with all these trophies gay
Is decked in tempting style,
And oft her escort finds a way
To press them for a while.

The Power Behind Two Thrones.

THE Broadway girl who shops on the great thoroughfare in the morning sets the fashion for the United States. The female clerk behind the counter of the Broadway store recognizes her swagger customer as a pototype and perpetuates the fashion. The feminine public swings into line and the style becomes a decided fact. The importer is a student of feminine human nature. He knows about what will "go" with his customers, and he looks forward to the seal of approval which must be stamped upon his importations by the woman who shops on Broadway in the morning. You may see her between the hours of eleven and one as she flits from her carriage to the various shops on expeditions too sacred to be trusted to any messenger, even to one of high degree. She is unique, elegant, exquisite, ultra; but she is not long alone as a patroness of the fashion she introduces; she is the bell-wether and her followers are not far in the rear nor long in catching up. Then she adopts another tack. The Broadway woman has a distinct mind of her own. For example: Two years ago there came a great hue and cry about crinoline. The press caught the refrain, and history was called up to prove the fact that the time had again come round in which fashion would make a grotesque and unweildy creature out of her feminine votary by introducing the hoopskirt. The illustrator resurrected old time pictures and copied them and the caricaturist caught the idea with ready wit and skilled pencil, and the human form divine was made a butt for ridicule; woman's good taste was at once reflected upon in a manner both serious and unjust. The women protested and consulted with the modiste, but that latter functionary pointed to the speck in the distant horizon and warned her customers that it foretold the approach of crinoline. But the modiste is a wily individual, and she decided to compromise on haircloth. Hair-cloth was placed in accordion plaits at the back of my lady's skirt, and it was run in up the front breadth for facing, and it cut though the material of the gown, frayed out at the the bottom, and, bless you, it cost more than all the fabrics of the gown put together. More than that, it wasn't satisfactory. Why? Every woman who has ever had anything to do with it knows how it matted in about a week's time and how her lovely godet skirt became a sight for gods and men before she had had it long enough to feel acquainted with it. So while the dressmaker cried hair-cloth, the woman with a mind of her own protested. Now it takes a strong woman to have a mind of her own when she runs up against a dressmaker. This is the reason why the Broadway woman can dominate the situation. She is strong-minded, even self-willed. She rebelled against haircloth—and what was to be done? Fibre Chamois saved the situation! Fibre Chamois is the Siamese twin to the flaring fad. The Broadway woman knows a perfect thing when she sees it, and when she introduced the flaring fad to Fibre Chamois, they straightway recognized each other, embraced, became one and the same and have been inseparable ever since.

Whenever you see a flaring sleeve, one that seems absolutely perfect in shape, one that stays put, that never droops, that is grace in outline to perfection, that causes you to turn and gaze admiringly after the wearer, that fills your soul with envy, that inspires your powers of imitation, the secret of the entire effect is not more the pattern than it is the material with which it is lined. The power behind the throne of the artistic worth of my lady's gown is Fibre Chamois. It never wrinkles, never is affected by dampness, is as light as a feather, never droops or gets limp, is inexpensive; in short, is simply the most perfect thing in the shape of a lining fabric that was ever invented.

If it hadn't been for the flaring fad perhaps Fibra Chamois would never have proclaimed its value.

But the best things in life are almost without exception brought out entirely through accident. Where there is need for an invention the thought-forces in the air seem to materialize the idea.

My lady's sleeve is as great a help in ordinary dress reform as any feature of the season. The sleeve and the bicycle have both proved to be agencies in favor of this reform, but the sleeve has worked in a more friendly manner than the Bloomers, because it is more artistic. While the Bloomer has been regulating the length of the skirt and leading us up to a sensibly petticoated condition, the sleeve has induced the corset to let out a reef in the strings occasionally, and even semi-occasionally, until the woman of to-day can draw a long breath without hating herself for it.

Do you understand the philosophy of this? It's simple enough.

By broadening the shoulders the waist need not be so small, and yet the figure have a beautiful taper.

I enjoy tracing the relationship of this sleeve to the new woman. It is a good sign to have the broad feminine shoulders in the fashion. You see so much of the burdens of the world rest upon the shoulders of the women, that with narrow shoulders the burden simply stands no chance at all.

The letting out of the corset strings is another excellent indication. Women's brains never grew, so long as they drew up the corset lace. We were a long time outgrowing the bans fashion placed upon us when she induced out grandmothers and our great-grandmothers to fasten their corset strings to a four-poster and then run away from it. The plan of escape was what was efficacious in drawing up those corsets. Future generations had to suffer for those freaks of fashion in foolish women. But the fin-de-cie-cle woman has burst from the chrysalis of established custom, and with her waist of a normal size she emerges with her wings of sleeves full spread, and no man knows that the waist in its taper is but an optical illusion entirely effected by those sleeves.

The power of custom is a great and far-reaching one. There is the contempt you feel for the woman with tight sleeves as you see her enter the horse car; when she sits next you, you move along and wish she wouldn't touch you. She irritates you.

If any one had shown you five years ago what we were coming to in the way of sleeves, how you would have laughed them to scorn. Yet now here you are actually ashamed of the pictures of your friends taken when the skin-tight sleeve revealed the shapely outline of the feminine arm. I think that is one of the reasons why the photograph album has gone out of fashion. Logical causes sometimes hide themselves.

But you might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion, and you can't be in the fashion unless you flare. The sleeve is the most important thing about your entire toilette. It must be faultless or it is a reflection upon the skill of the one who made it. The stiffening is one of the tricks of the New York modiste, for well she knows no sleeve can be perfect without it.

Now the point for the home woman is obvious. A sleeve is the simplest thing in the world to make if you have the secret of it in your possession. The Fibre Chamois is magical in results, no matter how great a novice takes it in hand; it gathers as soft as silk and never resists the needle; in fact, the sewing machine needle goes through it with far greater facility than through the ordinary dress linings of cotton. Another comfort about it is that it is so light. The extra weight in a skirt occasioned by hair-cloth and linen, or buckram, or even crinoline, was one of the great objections women had to find with the flaring skirt. It made their backs ache to carry it around. But Fibre Chamois was put in all the light and dainty summer dresses and the wearer hardly knew it was there, except as she recognized the blessing of having her skirt keep in its shape all the summer through, whether at the seashore or in the mountains.

Fancy being caught out in the rain with your best gown with its flaring skirt and its lovely sleeves! Then do you know what comes to pass? Why, that Fibre Chamois seems to say as you view the result:

"Never mind, now; cheer up! I'm here with you, and if you will clean the spots from the gown I'll stiffen it up all right, and between us, the dress will be as good as new."

Fibre Chamois comes in different colors, weights and widths, and it lends itself to the tailor's use, and even to the housekeeper as well as the dressmaker and the seamstress. You can get it in seventy inch width, in which case it answers for circular cloaks, capes, dress skirts, table covers and bed spreads. Then it comes in three different weights. Number 30 is the heaviest. Here it answers for coat lapels and cuffs and revers, and enters into a dozen uses the tailor may have for it.

The latter offers excellent proof of its adaptability to the sewing machine needle, as that little instrument is a very important business agent in tailor work. The medium weight is number 20; number 10 is the lightest and is used for all light-weight dress fabrics having a fairly good body. Fibre Chamois never crack or splits nor melts. I believe it would not be called pretty to look at. But some of the best people in the world who are just as good as gold, are not real pretty. Most every oue has a dear old homely Aunt Hannah, or an Aunt Susan or an Aunt Rosanna whom they dearly love and who looks beautiful to them and yet has most irregular features and all sorts of curious wrinkles. "Handsome is that handsome does" is an adage that has stood for the truth ever since the world began.

Sometimes the stones and mortar that form the foundation of a house are not pretty, but the house that is built upon them has every ornate and decorative device of the architect's skill. The foundation must be right or the superstructure will not be satisfactory. That's the way it is when you think about Fibre Chamois in relation to a fashionable gown. It is the foundation of the entire toilette, skirt, waist, sleeves and all. It is like the good, dear, homely, old Auntie who is not pretty in the face but is good and full of intrinsic value. To know it is to appreciate it.

However, there is one drawback which must not in all fairness be overlooked here. Fibre Chamois is in appearance so easily imitated that it keeps the clever inventors and manufacturers constantly on the *qui-vive* to suppress the imitations. They fight, and go to law, and use every means in their power as law-abiding citizens to protect their patrons from the spurious article that is bound to be thrust upon them and represented to be Fibre Chamois. Every piece of the genuine article is stamped with its name, Fibre Chamois, on every yard of the goods, so be sure you are getting the genuine article before you buy. It may be very flattering to be imitated; it certainly speaks for the excellence of the original, however no one likes to have their birthright attacked by thieves, as is the case when our merits and achievements are claimed by others and turned into a monetary consideration.

The illustrations for THE QUEEN OF FASHION this month exemplify the popularity of the flaring fad. The new woman rejoices in the big sleeve. For such a long time she has gone around with a chip on a shoulder, and the chip has been getting larger daily. Finally the only way in which she could longer hold the chip on her shoulder was to build her sleeves out, and how could she do it without stiffening those sleeves in a reliable manner. She was never sure that the chip would stay put on the sleeve, because the latter was likely to drop at any moment, when away would go the chip, until she began to stiffen them with Fibre Chamois. The new woman has never confessed to this, but she cannot deny it. The Fibre Chamois didn't need the new woman the half as much as the new woman needed Fibre Chamois.

THE QUEEN OF FASHION believes in recommending a good thing, and has no hesitancy in saying that every one of the McCall sleeve patterns, unless it is a nightgown sleeve, should be laid out on a width of this magic lining in order to gain the effect so handsomely represented in the fashion plates of the pages of the October number. THE QUEEN OF FASHION guarantees every pattern in the McCall establishment if the correct number is ordered.

The blouse effect will be carried into extensive use this Fall and Winter, and, while each sleeve is a body in itself, my lady must appear nearly thrice her natural size. On this account, only the slender woman must adopt the blouse style of waist. The street gown illustrated owes its shapliness and Parisian effect to the Fibre Chamois in the sleeve-lining.

Nine women with sleeves like this occupied one side of a New York cable car the other day, and like wise nine women occupied the opposite side. The seats are designed to accommodate fourteen persons, but then there were those sleeves, and the women regarded themselves as fairly jammed in. Two men hung on to straps and gazed admiringly at the unconscious devotees of fashion on their way home from the matinee. Those men hung on to the straps for miles, and were hopeful that soon some woman would get out. Finally one did. The long-suffering man looked for her seat, but it was gone. He continued to hang on and read his paper with diffiulty. Then another woman got out. Again he looked for a seat, but none was there. In a few minutes two women alighted and both men made a motion to be seated, but, bless you, those women just moved up a little and the Fibre Chamois did the rest.

It takes three seats in a car to accommodate one fashionably attired woman now-a-days. But then you see men dote on her and her big sleeves more than ever, and they wouldn't have her a shade less chic and fascinating than she is.

Never since the days of Mme. Pompadour has the ball-gown been more bewitchingly dainty and artistic than it is now. Every woman is a picture, and the numerous designs allowed by Dame Fashion admit of the individuality of the wearer being carried into the ball-gown without the least chance of departing from the mode. There is one essential, however—the flare must be in evidence. No clever woman need hesitate to cut into elaborate material, provided she have a McCall pattern. Simplicity is the crowning touch of art.

The ball-gown illustrated is made after the Imperial Bell Skirt pattern and the fabric is sea-green silk trimmed with rosettes of water-mellon pink chiffon. The skirt and sleeves are both stiffened with Fibre Chamois. The bretelles that extend from the waist over the shoulders are also of chiffon, and are decorated on the shoulders with a pretty chiffon bow.

The sleeve of the party gown enhances the beauty of the shoulder, if beauty there be, to a generous extent as the accompanying design illustrates.

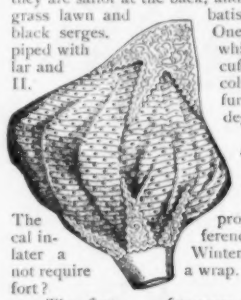
The sleeve with the lace Vandyke points, from both shoulder and cuff, is one of the quaintest as well as one of the newest picture designs. It points with assurance to the fact that the long sloping shoulder will be again in vogue, and the gradual line sloping to the elbow will effect it where nature has bestowed the substantial square shoulder development. This is the sort of sleeve our grandmothers filled with feathers to make them flare. That was before the days of Fibre Chamois.

Flowers will form a popular ball-gown adornment this year, and many a fair debutante will look a veritable bit of Dresden china when she is adorned for her debut. The sleeve that is cut so far off the shoulder in the evening corsage as to look as though in imminent danger of dropping away altogether is secured to position mainly through the safety strap that extends over the shoulder for the ostensible purpose it so realistically fulfills.

The collar that became so apparent and important an accessory to the Summer wash gown will be carried into the Winter in order to promote the blouse effect. These collars are most appropriate for very young ladies, misses and school girls, some forms of them supplying decoration for the waists of ladies who attire themselves with a dignity of style appropriate to their years. These collars should all be lined with Fibre Chamois. It turns in at the seams neatly and stitches readily, and the collar will always hold its orignal shape.

A correspondent from London writes:

"The collars and cuffs of muslin and lace which have obtained all the Summer are being superseded by silk ones. They are of plain, spotted, striped chine or plaid varieties; and in shape they are sailor at the back, and in front pointed like a fichu. The batiste collars are still used on navy or grass lawn and black serges. One or two blue alapacas have been piped with white silk, and a complementary collar and cuffs of the same added. A Charles II. collar of black and white plaid silk furnished a plain black crepon with a degree of smartness."



The late Fall and Winter wraps are a perplexity to the importer. The demi-season cape is about the only thing that holds. It is the only thing the sleeves will admit of. The probable condition of things is a logical inference. You must have a Fall suit and later a Winter suit made of a texture that does not require a wrap. How else may you acquire comfort?

The first fur capes of the season are of seal, astrakan or sable, and are slashed fancifully or plaited on the shoulders and are even stiffened out with Fibre Chamois. The opera capes this Winter will be a charming sight to see, and will far excel in brilliancy of coloring and decoration those of last season. Flowered taffeta capes made with a dainty lining that corresponds in color with the floral patterns in the outside are the most dressy wraps for the Fall. They should be stiffened and hung in godet fashion from the shoulders, their fullness held to place by the stiffening of Fibre Chamois. In these capes the lining is simply perfect while it does not add materially to the weight, although the heaviest

quality of it should be used. The velvet capes have been so cheapened by the tawdry trimming with which the manufacturer has loaded it, that the most elegant ones appear this season with no trimming whatever to mar the beauty of the fabric. The Louis XVI. hood is a feature, and a rolling collar completes the decoration.

I saw a charming travelling outfit recently that was made to be worn on a trip to the Exposition. Particularly does it illustrate the only possible way in which to solve the sleeve problem. The skirt is cut like the illustration in godet fashion and is very full. It is of tobacco-brown cloth, and the waist is also of the brown, having yoke and sleeves of brown interwoven with threads of white and yellow. The cape is of brown with hood of the novelty goods. It is secured at the belt line with hooks beneath the hoop buttons of smoked pearl. The cape is lined with the silk and stiffened with Fibre Chamois. A little brown hat, sailor shape, is trimmed with ribbon and a cream colored aigrette. The entire outfit was chic, dainty and elegant, and proclaimed the wearer to be a lady of taste as well as good sense.

This seems to be the day of the ready-made in woman's attire as well as man's. The manufacturer caters to the demand of the scantily-filled purse as well as to the bountifully supplied one, and offers skirts and waists at a ridiculously low figure. Only the woman who has bought a cheap, ready-made skirt knows what a delusion and a snare is; how soon it grows limp and shapeless and hangs like a dud 'about her ankles. The best way in which to obviate this difficulty is to purchase your own material, your own stiffening, your own pattern and manufacture your own skirt at half the cost; suppose it cost twice as much as though it were ready made, if you have the Fibre Chamois lining, you can depend upon what you have, that it will not fail you in giving good wear. The cheaply-manufactured skirt has a lining or stiffening of some sleazy material with a little perishable starch or gum stiffening in it that dissolves with the first dampness with which it comes in contact.

I was in the dressmaking establishment of Madame D——, the modiste who made Miss Anna Gould's and Miss Mary Leiter's wedding gowns, the other day and saw a fascinating bridal toilette which had just been completed for an early Fall bride. The design is here illustrated and its simplicity is its charm. It is made of ivory white lustreless silk with high neck and elbow sleeves. Orange blossoms trimmed the waist and extended down on the skirt front to be lost in the folds of a huge silk bow made of the dress material. A very handsome visiting dress made for the same trousseau was in olive moire with a plain skirt, not too ample, with bolero corsage in guipure de Venise trimmed with black feathers. The broad belt was in plaited olive moire.

While there I asked Madame what she thought the best of all her dress findings, and was not surprised when she expressed herself in favor of Fibre Chamois.

"I couldn't do business without it," said she enthusiastically. "The 'Midnight Fast Black' dress lining is another indispensible article. All my customers do not care for silk in lining as it wears out so rapidly, and so I buy this 'Midnight Fast Black' by the quantity in all grades. It comes in silicias, percalines and satines. It never cracks. But the Fibre Chamois never wrinkles, crushes nor dissolves, and you can pack a pair of sleeves away in a trunk and put a dozen gowns on top, but it never phases the sleeves. They come out as fresh as ever."

The latest pretty freak of fashion is that a bride in evening dress shall be covered about the shoulders and neck. Not for a year or so after her marriage may she appear in the blaze of low-necked attire. In deference to this the evening gowns of choicest trousseaus are being made wth extreme simplicity. There is a fancy, too, for rich cloth and for delicate shades of ivory, grey, smoke-blue and dull green, rosy colors and white being avoided. A very handsome visiting dress has a plain skirt of ivory-grey broadcloth that clears the ground all around and has all the lustre and more softness than silk. The great puff sleeves of the bodice are of dull blue satin, their fulness all coming below the shoulders. Smoothness is given to the shoulders by the wide epaulettes of grey satin that extend in narrowing revers to the waist-line, and are edged with close set spangles of blue, grey, silver and green. Between the revers, over the bust and to the waist there are soft folds of mirror chiffon, showing all delicate shades of grey, blue and dull green.

A charming yellow gown, like the one here illustrated, was of mouseline de soie, with the bodice laid in narrow plaits graduating to the waist line. Creamy velvet blossoms, tipped off with black, gave body to the neck garniture, and an embroidered black velvet band reached over the shoulder. This gown was made over silk stiffened with Fibre Chamois, the silk itself draped with the silk muslin. The skirt, which was very full, hung loose and was ruffled to the knee in small flounces, which were edged with a cream beading of raised embroidery dots smaller than a shirt button.

Black and white are combinatians as much to the fore and as startling as ever this Fall. One of the prettiest gowns seen lately was a suggestion of Japanese zig-zag design.

But to return from the byways of specific fashion to the general highway of principle to which those byways are subject. If you are in the world at all you must be in the fashion; if you would be in the fashion you must flare.

"The power behind two thrones"—do you know what they are? Why its the Broadway girl and Fibre Chamois. The former rules the throne of fashion and the latter the throne of flare—and that's all there is to it.

HARVOT HOLT CAHOON.

Mourning Fashions.

THERE are always mourners in our midst, and it shows no want of feeling that the loss of a relative entails an immediate thought of raiment.

There are as many fashions in mourning as in any other department of dress.

In no department of dress is there so much diversity of opinion as in the matter of mourning. The strict etiquette is that a widow should for a year and a day wear robes of entire crape and the widow's cap; after that period she may relinquish both, but should continue in mourning for another year at least. Parents mourn their children for a year and likewise children for their parents, three months in deep crape, which is slightly mitigated for six more, the remaining three months being in black and slight morning. According to the strict letter of the law, the husband's or wife's relations, "in-law relations," as is the fashion to call them, should be treated in exactly the same way. For brothers and sisters there is a six months' mourning, three in crape. For an uncle and aunt six months, for a cousin three; while complimentary mourning is confined to three weeks.

One of the most unique of the morning gowns turned out by a first class modiste is made of soft vicuna, the skirt full, with five rouleaux of crape carried round the hem. The bodice has cascade revers of the cape order, with a soft falling full front of chiffon or lisse,, and the band is fastened with a double row of buttons, while the vicuna sleeves are of the most ample proportions and are continued over the hands at the cuffs. The collar is particularly becoming, with points above the band. Pleatings of black lisse, having an interwoven satin edge, find a place in many mourning gowns.

The hat which accompanies the dress has upstanding bows of crape on either side. For slight mourning there is a delightful dress rendered in black alapaca with no trimming whatever on the skirt; the cascade at the side covered with handsome black guipure or Irish lace, the belt made in silk with large jet buttons and suggests a capital treatment when the renovation of a gown, which has been trimmed with crape, at the end of the six months has to be considered. A gown of Henrietta cloth has the full bodice in crape, the trimming being confined to the dull, handsome guipure, which is the newest garniture in the present fashion of mourning; dull jet is out of date. It would serve equally well without crape, and is an admirable model which admits of the use of many materials, cashmere, serge, foulard, grenadine, crepon and veiling.

According to present fashion, a widow wears a gown of black crape for her first mourning and the bodice—at all events, for three months—is always high for the evening. Such dresses frequently display rouleaux, and the bodies admit of more or less trimming. A widow's gown in the best crape is far more desirable than it looks, for the fabric is excellent, it wears a long time, and can soon be restored to its original beauty. Wherever possible a ribbon band is introduced; it gives so much better to the figure. Whenever any white is needed, lisse is employed, and to accommodate the figure a cross-cut back appears at the back; and an oblong one, all of crape, trimmed with lines of buttons, can be introduced on either side of the front—a useful concesion for those who are stout. Small bullet-shaped dull buttons play an important part in mourning trimmings. Crape cloth for day wear often replaces crape in the deeper mourning, a most excellent wearing stuff, and has rouleaux folds of itself; it is never intermixed with crape. For parents' mourning the Henrietta cloth is sometimes covered to the knee with crape, or trimmed with bands of crape; the bodices have yokes or revers, whichever is most suitable to the individual figure. Crape does not lend itself to drapery—for that purpose soft crape de Chine takes its place.

For older women, Razdimir and other stiff silks have the front of the skirt entirely covered with this new dull guipure, which I can best describe by saying that it looks like the richest lace designs worked over in silk relief embroidery. It is repeated on the bodies.

Some of the evening gowns for the deepest mourning are made of a dull crepon which looks like crape, have plain bell skirts, the bodice full and soft, having large sleeves and as little trimming as possible, the dull guipure being usually employed. Grenadines and dull poult de soies come next in deep mourning.

For day wear deep mourning Henrietta cloth is the favorite material, or vicuna, also trimmed with deep bands of crape; and dull crepons, trimmed with chiffon and crape rosettes.

A section of society adjures crape altogether, and for second mourning wear plain woollen skirts and silk bodices, handsome and important. Neckbands, with additional upstanding collar cut in tabs and intermixed with crape, give quite a sufficient recognition of the material. Blouses are as universal in as out of mourning. The useful dull crepon that looks like crape makes many of the bell skirts for day and evening wear.

Black must be perfect in condition and continually kept so or it soon looks more tawdry than anything that can possibly be worn. The freshness can be relied on for a greater length of time when Fibre Chamois is used in the stiffening than in any other way.

In millinery, a good deal of French guipure is used, many sequins and a touch of white is introduced wherever it is possible on the bonnet or light net. Eor slighter mourning, jet and coarse dull straws are in request and for the large hats black glace ribbons are used as bows, nestling around white or mauve flowers and paste or steel ornaments.

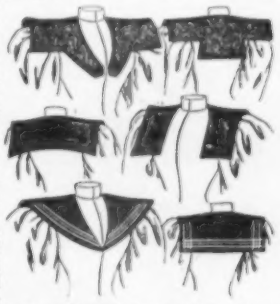
A charming evening gown for mitigated mourning would be a wide black satin skirt, about the waist of which is covered with tiny jet sequins, as also on the full low bodice, the material being swathed round the figure. A band of ribbon, coming from under the arm, is secured by a buckle or diamond ornament in the centre of the front; the sleeves, entirely of chiffon, are ruffled and frilled. This also makes a beautiful dress in white satin, with silver paillettes, mauve flowers and ribbons on the bodice, and white chiffon for the sleeves. A gown of dull poult de soie had a pretty lawn bodice, ending at the waist with a couple of lisse kilt-pleated frills turning down from the neck, a thick wreath of flowers in front, and long lisse sleeves.

The chief difficulties of mourning are suggested by evening dress. Crape veils are hemstitched above a Vandyke, which is much less heavy than the old plan and far more graceful. Grenadine is sometimes used for the edge instead of crape, the veils having inserted borders.

There are the most delightful grey crepons; indeed never has slight mourning been so becoming. Imagine a wide skirt of grey crepon with huge sleeves, having four or five gatherings at the top, and a pelerine of thick white guipure over a full bodice; or, for dinner wear, a high black chiffon bodice trimmed with innumerable paillettes, forming revers and epaulettes on the shoulders, whence they descend in strips, between which the chiffon appears; the sleeves are a mere succession of frills made of the same gossamar material, and singularly becoming. Of course they are large, sometimes ending at the elbow, and at other times continued to the wrist. Black and white striped silks make most stylish dresses.

Fashion Over the Sea.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The cool weather at the various watering places, notably at Southsea, has caused anything of a light nature to be foresworn and in consequence an excellent opportunity is afforded me to learn just which way the tide of popular favor will turn among the fabrics prepared for Fall wear. I admired very much two costumes of naval alapaca, the seams of which were piped with scarlet silk. The little coats had square collars of scarlet silk spotted with white and edged with frills of the same, finished with yellow Valenciennes. Full puffs of the alapaca formed the upper part of the sleeves; below this there was a deep manche of scarlet and at the wrist a ruche of alapaca. Red serge and russet-colored sailcloth are acceptable modes among the white and other pale colored confections. A coat and vest of red serge had horizontal bands of black velvet, and enormous buttons of the same were arranged down the sides of both jacket and jupe, somewhat *a la* Pierrot.



The capes worn with this serge gown are smart, brevity being one of their greatest charms. The linings are gorgeous, and the seams and little neck cape are *en suite*. Some ot these *vetements* are divided up the back, and a narrow tinsel braid is used to hide the edges. A white cape of broad cloth, lined with lemon-colored silk, interlined with Fibre Chamois, of white foule, whilst several of navy serge or Venetian cloth had the same piped with cardinal silk, and the wide collar of the same brilliant hue. The reefer coats have either red or white collars and cuffs. The Carthusian hood is a frequent addition to the capes.

It is interesting to watch the transmigation of the Summer hat into that for Fall. It generally carries the smallest points of one to the other, and this season is no exception. One fact must be noted, however, that the Napoleonic craze is about ended, and the Dutch bonnet is a thing of the past. The majority will be glad of this, for it was only the small minority who could becomingly wear either. The principal tendency of the new hat is toward higher crowns, and they vary in outline, to be designated as the "Pierrot," "jampot" "pottle" crowns. The first is pointed, the second flares, and the third widens from the crown to the brim. The low crown and flat brim of the Summer shape will not be abandoned either.

Few flowers are noticeable on the Fall bonnets, but what they are take the form of popies and roses, which appear in velvet silk, and the prettiest of all which are made entirely of feathers. Then again roses are closely immitated with taffeta silk, cut on the bias with rolled edges. Lace is a secondary factor with new hats. In the way of ornaments the preference is given to cut steel, while jet comes in second. Fancy feathers of all colors and shapes predominate, yet the ostrich tip will ever hold its own.

A delightful demi-saison wrap is a sealskin cape of immense fullness, lined with an excellent cream and mauve brocade. The side seams are half open, so that rich folds of the cape fall back, revealing a glimpse of this brocade, while the front is fashioned into a loose vest of the fur. The finishing touch is imparted by smartly cut epaulettes and a high collar. The rage for sable tails is greater than ever this year. Another Autumn cape of novel design is of seal-skin trimmed with back these, the cape being cut square shoulder and front, and round over the ders, to admit of its being worn over large sleeves. For a *distingue* finish to a tailor-made gown nothing is better.

Madame G——, who derives her information from Paris, is beforehand with the world, and is successful in securing something new before it is well on the market. Another novel trimming she is using has a foundation of cork, worked also in steel, and applied to blouses. Black silk is always in favor, but to be up-to-date it must be livened with color. A good instance of this was a black brocaded skirt and sleeves made with a green satin bodice, handsomely trimmed with guipure. The costume was stiffened with Fibre Chamois. The boating dress was made of red cotton, having seven rows of narrow white braid above the hem. The full sailor bodice was white, with a red collar and cuffs, an anchor embroidered on the vest.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4329

MISSES' JACKET.—Any of the season's cloaking, whether of light or heavy weight, may be chosen for the development of this model, which is represented in heavy diagonal cloth ornamented with velvet revers, handsome buttons and rows of machine stitching. Covert cloth, Venetian cloth, double faced cloth and tweeds are admirable for a light-weight garment

For further description see medium No. 4329 below.

Convenient Jackets.

EVERY little maid needs a jacket for cool autumn days and evenings and nothing is more simple of manufacture and bound to give better satisfaction than the little one illustrated above. The styles in wraps have changed so materially during the past few years, on account of the coming in of the sleeve, that almost every mother has a garment that will make over into a jacket for a little girl. The work on the one illustrated is simple in the extreme.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4329

No. 4329.—MISSES' JACKET, requires for medium size, 2⅞ yards material 27 inches wide, or 4¼ yards 54 inches wide. Braid required, 1⅞ yards; buttons, 8. Cut in 5 sizes, from 12 to 16 years. Price 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4319

GIRLS' ULSTER—A serviceable, stylish garment which is a protection to both the health and clothes of the wearer, and an absolute necessity for school wear on cold, damp days. Represented as developed in a heavy mixed cloaking, rough cheviot or invisible Scotch plaid, lined with a bright warm flannel.

There are also a variety of rain proof cloths, such as cravenette, which are adaptable for this purpose.

No. 4319.—Girl's Ulster, requires for medium size 7½ yards of material 27 inches wide, or 3¾ yards 54 inches wide. Buttons represented, 12. Cut in 5 sizes, from 8 to 12 years. Regular price, 25 cents; with a coupon, 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

Woman, and Her Pocketless Condition.

DID YOU ever take a thoughtful survey of the woman of to-day who is most expensively and most elaborately dressed? Her silken skirt fits her without a wrinkle; the puckering folds of her voluminous sleeves stand out with just the proper degree of crispness; the high stock-collar clasps her throat with just the correct suggestion of closeness; the corsage fits like a glove, and all the tiny lines of jet and frills of lace covering the front of it, come together with a firm precision. Her hair is waved to just the right degree of fluffiness, her hat is adjusted becomingly and her ensemble bespeaks the expenditure of time, money and taste—but—there is apt to be not one sensible receptacle anywhere about her costume where she can tuck away the important trifles she must necessarily carry about with her. She will carry her purse, keys, gloves, samples, parasol, and part of her dress skirt in her hands, and tuck her handkerchief in her belt or up her sleeve. What man would suffer himself to wear his handkerchief up his sleeve! Even in such a triviality as a pocket, woman is not on a fair footing with the other sex.

There are pockets in a woman's dress skirt where the fulness falls in the back. There are a few let in at side seams of the skirt in front. Some are occasionally slipped in beneath the plaits and frills which now ornament a dress waist. Pockets are put in all the outside garments, tiny little affairs for the hands in the lining of capes, and for small coin, contrived amid the trimming on muffs, etc.; but a nice deep pocket pure and simple, such as her brother or husband can boast of, no woman possesses. A pocket where the man may carry his last received letters, his book of engagements, and other memoranda, a roll of bills, some small change, a pencil, knife, match safe, and numerous other things always needed and seldom ever thought of until they are needed in the every day demands of life.

The matter of pockets for women requires thought and study—and just at present, sleeves are the all-observing problem. Moreover, the skirt hangs better without the pockets, as skirts are nowadays constructed.

"Women always, with the few exceptions that go to prove the rule, will sacrifice convenience, even comfort, to appearance, and I presume they will continue to be helpless in the matter of pockets," says authority on woman's dress. "In the winter they nearly always have some kind of pocket in their jackets, coats, or capes, but in the summer they are absolutely without any receptacle for the little trifles they like to carry about with them."

"Out-of-town women shoppers seldom trust any amount of money in the pocketbooks they carry in their hands," says a young saleswoman in the cloak and suit department of one of the big shops. "They select the garment they want and then ask to be shown to the dressing room that they may get from some secret hiding place in their dress the amount they wish to invest."

Could anything be more characteristic of so-called femininity, and is there any possible change of a practical development in woman until she learns to properly estimate the use of pockets?

This love of pockets is inherent in man, and man alone. Give a little girl a new frock and she will glory in it, preen her ribbons as a bird preens its wings, spread her feathers like a peacock, give herself a "crick in her neck" in a vain effort to look at her own back and "see how it looks behind;" but the pocket of the frock is the very last thing she will think of. Breech a small boy for the first time and before he is well into the distinctive garb of his sex his little hands have plunged into the pockets, and a totally new expression comes over his face, a sort of awed joy, a glimmering consciousness of manly responsibility, which is betokened in his small mind by the feeling of his first pockets.

It has lately become the fad for women to carry even to the opera or evening reception, dainty bags similar in shape to shopping bags, only longer, which may be carried on the arm after the fashion of our grandmothers. These elegant affairs are made of costly material to match the costume, and are decorated with delicate lace and ribbons. They are a graceful and convenient addition to the toilet, and are of suitable size and shape to accommodate a fan, handkerchief, engagement card, or other little articles which the owner may want to carry with her, but what a childish absurdity a "Dorothy" bag is, when a set of sensible pockets would save a great deal of fumbling and mixing, and all of the danger of losing the entire outfit. We are not a practical sex, by any manner of means.

I have a suggestion to offer, which I know THE QUEEN OF FASHION would be glad to have acted upon,—and that is for every expert seamstress who thinks she has a clever way of putting in a sensible pocket or set of pockets, to send to the "Sewing Room" a detailed account of how it is done. I am sure, there are dozens of us, readers, who would appreciate the sisterly courtesy.

KATHERINE WOLCOTT.

[Indeed THE QUEEN OF FASHION would be pleased to hear from its readers on this, or any other sewing room topic. ED.]

A Comfortable Comforter.

HAVE you ever known the luxury of a wool (not woolen) comforter? An abundance of blankets are, I know, better and more healthful as they can be frequently washed. Yet many people still cling to comforters and probably always will, because, as the old lady said, "there is such a power of comfort in 'em."

The first one I ever saw was made for an invalid who was so sensitive to the weight of bed clothing that it seemed almost impossible to give her the necessary warmth. Her grandmother remembered that wool used, in the days of long ago when such work was performed at home, to card up beautifully light, and was "as warm as toast." So several pounds were bought and given a thorough home washing, and when thoroughly dry the old-fashioned, old-time cards, that it was supposed had outlived their usefulness, were brought down from the attic, and although it was indeed a labor of love for the hands so long unaccustomed to their use, the soft rolls of undyed wool steadily increased, and before many days had passed they were snugly tacked between the softest of sateens.

O! What a comfort that comforter proved to the invalid! She never felt its weight burdensome, and its almost indescribable, peculiar warmth seemed to penetrate to the "very marrow of her bones."

Small comforters made of wool are admirably adapted to tuck about baby's tiny limbs underneath the carriage robe on coldest days.

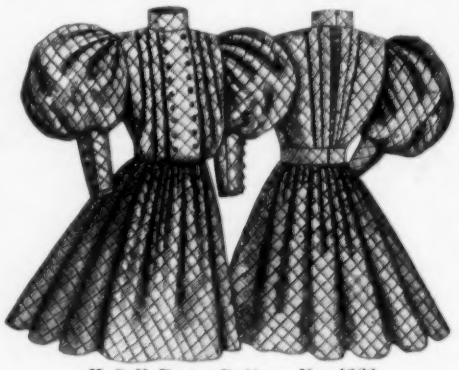
MRS. S. S. WOOD.

SOME very pretty tea-table cloths shown lately are made by sewing together four fine handkerchiefs trimmed with lace, and further ornamented by having a monogram worked in colored silk in the corner of the tablecloth and a tea-pot embroidered in the same silk in the opposite corner. The teapot is quite a tiny thing, and just serves to show the object of the lace and cambric square.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4331

No. 4331.—CHILD'S TAM-O'-SHANTER, requires for medium size, ⅞ yard material 20 inches wide, or ⅝ yard 27 inches wide. Two quills. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large. Price, 10 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4323

No. 4323.—GIRLS' DRESS, requires for medium size, 7½ yards material 27 inches wide, 5¼ yards 36 inches wide, or 4 yards 44 inches wide. Lining 1⅞ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, from 8 to 12 years. Regular price, 20 cents; with a coupon, 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances be exchanged.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4323

GIRLS' COSTUME.—A stylish little costume of a fine quality of serge, whipcord or diagonal suiting in a dark Indian red, rich blue or warm brown, with plaited French blouse and full skirt.

The wide box-plait in front is prettily decorated with heavy thread lace insertion over a color harmonizing with the costume, and the fine side plaits are outlined with tinted buttons

For further particulars of No. 4323 see medium above.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4332

No. 4332.—CHILD'S COSTUME, requires for medium size, 6¼ yards material 22 inches wide, 3⅞ yards 36 inches wide, or 3¼ yards 44 inches wide. Lining, 1¼ yards; velvet represented, ⅜ yard. Cut in 5 sizes, from 4 to 8 years. Price, 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

A New Way To Drape Curtains.

A DAINTY method of draping the curtains of lace, dotted Swiss or scrim, is odd and well suited to the windows of a living room where an abundance of sunshine, light and air is the first consideration. Each curtain is hung so that it covers fully two-thirds of the window—that is, the two cross each other at the top instead of meeting at the centre after the customary fashion They are then drawn back at the very top of the upper sash, and are secured with bands and bows of satin ribbon or with ruffled bands of the goods. From the point of draping they hang perfectly straight, and for this reason would look well in a high double window. Cheese cloth, in its finer qualities, is a good material for these draperies, especially if edged with ruffles of the same. The ruffles are greatly improved by being twisted in the hands before sewing in to give a soft effect. The windows of a blue and white room may be successfully hung in Japanese crepe, known as Chijinri cloth. It launders well and will bear considerable sun without fading. A simple hem of white ball-and-tassel fringe makes a pretty finish. The same material is found in gray and lavender. A novel and inexpensive material for nursery curtains is mosquito netting in a fairly good quality. Such curtains can be trimmed with ruffles of the same, or a frill of inexpensive lace. Curtains for country houses are also made of variegated Indian prints or thin Persian stuffs that are light in weight, easily washed and durable, yet not flimsy and liable to fall in strings.

A Creeper for Baby.

ONE of the latest and best ot utility "creepers" is very easily made. Gingham is the fabric used. First measure baby's length and breadth, in order to allow the little one a chance for freedom of motion. The gingham is then cut bag shape. This, when sewed up at the sides and bottom, is gathered into a band with button-holes and buttons. In each lower corner openings have been made. These are hemmed and are then ready for the chubby legs. Drawing them up over the child's limbs you will find the dainty clothes snugly incased and yet the limbs of the toddler at liberty to move at will.

Care of the Eyes.

MANY a woman has ruined her sight and her nervous system by the ignorant or indifferent straining of the eyes over tedious sewing and ripping. The eyes should be rested for a few minutes when the sight becomes in the least blurred. Never sew on dark cloth after night, and if sewing must be done by artificial light, have the table spread with a white cloth.

When reading, writing or sewing, never sit facing the light, but let it come from behind or the left. Do not read when lying down or when convalescing from an illness.

Deep circles under the eyes denote, when very marked, in women, either some displacement of the internal organs, or they may be caused by sleeplessness, anxiety of mind or poor circulation. The orbit of the eye is filled with cellular tissue and fat, with many blood vessels. The skin under the eyes is extremely thin, and if for any reason the vessels are relaxed, the venous congestion is made manifest by the dark circle under the eyes. The remedy would be, of course, to find the cause and remove it. An effort should also be made to improve the local circulation; which can be done by massage treatment. Relief may also be found in hot fomentations over the eyes; for this purpose apply flannel cloths, folded into smooth oompact strips, and wrung out of water so hot that the hands cannot bear it for any length of time. Many a nervous headache, caused by close application to sewing that must be finished in a given time, may be relieved in this way.

Too strong a light for either reading or sewing is nearly as hard on the eyes as a light not strong enough. Green shades to the sewing room windows, and a green shade for the sewing-room lamp to regulate the glare in both instances, are absolute necessities, and the indifferent too-busy-to-bother woman will find herself a sufferer if they are neglected.

How to be Popular.

DON'T find fault.

Do not be one minute late at a lunch or dinner.

Do not forget that well-bred people are always thoughtful and polite.

Don't go untidy on the plea that everybody knows you.

Don't be rude to your inferiors in social position.

Don't repeat gossip, even if it does interest a crowd.

Don't believe that everybody else in the world is happier than you.

Don't contradict people, even if you're sure you are right.

Don't be inquisitive about the affairs of even your most intimate friend.

Don't conclude that you have never had any opportunities in your life.

A Good Child

is usually healthy, and both conditions are developed by use of proper food. The Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is the best infant's food; so easily prepared that improper feeding is inexcusable and unnecessary.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4332

CHILD'S COSTUME.—A pretty little box-plaited costume of a two-toned novelty goods with yoke of silk. Ribbons to match the silk may cover the box-plaits on the waist to good effect. Henrietta cloth, cashmere, challis or light weight serge are usually chosen for these little costumes.

No. 4332.—Childs' Costume, requires for medium size, 6¼ yards material 22 inches wide, 3⅞ yards 36 inches wide, or 3½ yards 44 inches wide. Lining, 1¼ yards; velvet represented, ⅛ yard. Cut in 5 sizes, from 4 to 8 years. Price, 15 cts.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

For Mothers of Boys.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great and steady growth in trade of childrens clothing that has been a feature of the past few years, there are still mothers who do much of their own sewing in clothing "Young America." The boy may be clothed at the store for a very moderate expenditure, and he may also be clothed often, as every mother of "that boy" knows, but the mother with skilled fingers also knows how money may be saved in this direction and the little chaps in the family be still well supplied with all neceesary garments. She knows how papa's trousers may be cut over, and she understands the mysteries of constructing a pocket and she also knows how to save about 70 cents a piece on shirt waists. Children's patterns are a greater boon to the home woman than any enterprize upon which the home woman makes demands.

Lord Fauntleroy has been succeeded by the sailor boy, and the long trousers have grown rapidly in popular favor during the past year. The blouse has also had a tussle with the shirt waist for popularity. A boy is never more satisfactory to dress than he is when he wears kilts, for then he has literally always something to wear. Mamma knows only too well how to make fascinating little skirts, neatly kilt-plaited, out of certain discarded gowns and skirts of her own. The three-year-old may have several made simply of old material assisted by gumption and a tissue paper pattern. But now as the little chaps are hopped into trousers almost as soon as they can walk alone, the kilt is not in demand as it once was. The little fellows in long trousers are regular jolly tars and the suits are not at all difficult of manufacture. The sailor boy is a decided improvement upon Fauntleroy whose velvet and ruffles, sash and curls were a decided drawback to the pursuit of juvenile happiness.

McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4330

BOYS' REEFER.—Beaver cloth, diagonals, covert coating, whipcords and the heavier cheviots are used for these little reefers with finish of mohair braid or rows of machine stitching.

No. 4330.—Boys' Reefer, requires for medium size, 2½ yards material 27 inches wide or 1¼ yards 54 inches wide. Braid represented, 5½ yards; buttons required, 6. Cut in 5 sizes, from 4 to 8 years. Price, 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

DRESSMAKING MADE SIMPLE BY THE McCALL COMPANY'S PATTERNS.

DRESSMAKING becomes a pleasure with the aid of the McCall Company's Celebrated Patterns. They are cut in many sizes, and are put together with the greatest possible ease. To make a garment, take one of these patterns, double your lining, pin on the pattern and carefully trace around it with a tracing wheel. Then cut out the lining, allowing half an inch extra outside the tracing for seams everywhere, except at the shoulder and under-arm seams, where you must allow one inch in case of alteration. Where inturns are allowed, trace through the holes. For full-busted figures, a dart should be taken up in the front of the lining only, as indicated by the perforations. Lay the lining on the material doubled and cut the material the same size as the lining. Baste lining and material together on the tracing for a guide to sew by. This retains the shape of the pattern. The lining should be basted a trifle fuller than the material lengthwise. Next baste your garment closely, with the exception of the shoulder and the under-arm, which should be pinned on the outside. It is now ready for fitting. Try on and pin the garment together where traced on the front, and shape to the figure. If the garment is too tight or too loose alter it where the large seams are on the shoulder and under the arms. It can also be taken in or let out in the centre of the back, but never alter the darts or side seams, and do not cut off the darts until the garment is fitted. Before making the collar, fit the stiffening and shape it to the neck when fitting, and put a tracing where it sews on. When your seams are stitched they should be notched and thoroughly pressed open. Put bone casings on very full, and if bones are used they should be soaked to make them pliable enough to bear the needle. The sleeve and skirt can be lengthened or shortened at the bottom. Put the inner seam of the sleeve to the notch in the arm hole. Do not forget to allow all seams for making. Each piece of the pattern is so marked and described that one can easily tell how to put them together. In cutting always double the material. Place both right sides together. Care should be taken to have the material run the same way. Never have a seam in the front of any skirt. Cloth should be cut with the nap running down, velvet up. To match figured or striped goods pin the figures together before cutting. The secret of dressmaking is in basting and pressing.

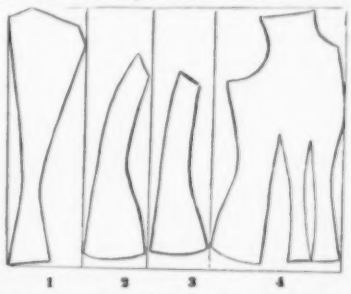
If these directions are carefully carried out a handsome and perfect fitting garment will be the result.

To measure for a lady's basque or any garment requiring a bust measure, put the tape measure over the largest part of the bust, raising it a little over the shoulder blades.

To measure for a lady's skirt, put the measure around the waist over the dress.

To measure for a boy's coat or vest, put the measure around the body underneath the arms, drawing it closely. It is well in ordering for a boy to give the age also.

To measure for a boy's trousers, put the measure around the body over the trousers at the waist.



The above illustration of a Basque shows how to place The McCall Pattern on the material. No. 1 indicates the back piece, 2 is the side-back, 3 under-arm piece and 4 is the front. In cutting the material follow the lines of the pattern, *allowing for seams.*

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In experimenting in the laundry with a new bleach for fine fabrics, it was discovered that all spots, freckles, tan and other discolorations were quickly removed from the hands and arms without the slightest injury to the skin. The discovery was submitted to experienced Dermatologists and Physicians, who prepared for us the formula of the marvelous Derma-Royale.

THERE NEVER WAS ANYTHING LIKE IT!

Its effects are so wonderful that it is already widely known. Leading actresses, professional beauties, society ladies and people of refinement everywhere eagerly unite in its praise. It is as harmless as dew and so simple a child can use it. The marvelous improvement apparent after a few applications will surprise and delight you, for the skin will become as Nature intended it to be—soft, smooth, clear and white, free from every blotch and blemish. Derma-Royale never fails—IT CANNOT FAIL! It has proven its merits by curing thousands of cases of the most obstinate and unsightly skin blemishes after everything else had failed. We have already received more than forty thousand testimonial letters from grateful witnesses—people of the highest standing in church, social and business circles, whose veracity and disinterestedness are equally beyond question. Testimonials with portraits will be sent free by mail to everyone who writes for them. Derma-Royale is highly recommended by physicians. Its cure results warrant us in making the following offers:

$500 REWARD.—We will give Five Hundred Dollars cash for any case of eczema, tetter, pimples, blotches, moth-patches, brown or liver spots, blackheads, ugly or muddy skin, unnatural redness, freckles, tan or any other cutaneous blemish (excepting birth-marks, scars and those of a scrofulous or kindred nature) that Derma-Royale will not quickly remove and permanently cure. We will also give Five Hundred Dollars to any person whose skin can be injured in the slightest manner, or to anyone whose complexion (no matter how bad) will not be cleared, whitened, improved and beautified by the use of Derma-Royale.

Put up in elegant style, in large eight-ounce bottles.

Price, $1. FOR SALE AT DRUGGISTS,

or sent to any address, safely packed and securely sealed from observation, safe delivery guaranteed, upon receipt of price, $1 per bottle. Send money by registered letter or money order, with your full post-office address written plainly. Correspondence sacredly private. Two-cent stamps taken as cash.

Address The DERMA-ROYALE COMPANY,
Cor. Baker and Vine Sts., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

AGENTS WANTED.
Others Make $10 to $20 per Day—Why Don't You?

Derma-Royale is the best selling article ever handled. Wherever it is once tried, everybody wants it. It will make friends as well as money for you. Our agents everywhere are having grand success and making lots of money—you can do the same. Write for our liberal Terms to Agents.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

LADIES!!!

Do you like a cup of Good Tea? Send this "Ad" and 10c. in stamps and we will mail you a 1/4 lb. sample BEST TEA Imported. Any kind you may select.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., Q. P. P. O. Box 289. 31 & 33 Vesey St., N. Y.

DEAFNESS

and Head Noises relieved by using Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums. New scientific invention; different from all other devices. The only safe, simple, comfortable and invisible Ear Drum in the world. Helps where medical skill fails. No wire or string attachment. Write for pamphlet.

WILSON EAR DRUM CO.,
Offices: 153 Trust Bldg., Louisville, Ky. 1122 Broadway, New York.

New England Conservatory of Music.
(The Leading Conservatory of America.)
Founded by Dr. E. Tourjée. Carl Faelten, Director.
Send for Prospectus, giving full information.
FRANK W. HALE, General Mgr., Boston, Mass.

COINS If you have any rare American or foreign coins or paper money issued before 1878, keep them and send two stamps for Illustrated Circular No. 26. Fortune for somebody. Numismatic Bank, Boston, Mass. Coin Dept. 4. F.

EMBROIDERY SILK HALF PRICE

Factory ends or waste embroidery silk at half price. Ounce package (assorted colors) sent post-paid for 40 cts. (One-half oz. package, 25 cts.) All good silk and good colors. 100 crazy stitches in each package. With an order for 6 oz. we give one extra ounce FREE.

Brainerd & Armstrong Silk Co.,
50 Union Street, New London, Conn.

DR. EDISON'S OBESITY TREATMENT.

Fat is a disease. Hence fat folks are sick. They are in peculiar danger in warm weather. Don't brave the perils of Summer so fat and liable to disease. Fat is a disease which must be treated by remedies peculiar to itself. Dr. Edison's Obesity Treatment is the only practical scientific treatment which takes off 20 to 30 pounds per month. Physicians use it and prescribe it. They lay stress on the fact that Dr. Edison's Pills, Salt and Bands reduce fat and at the same time cure chronic troubles which have induced and accompanied Obesity. The price of this treatment is low. Obesity pills, $1.50 a bottle; three bottles $4 (enough for one treatment); Obesity Fruit Salt, $1 a bottle. May be purchased of druggists, or will be sent by mail or sold at their stores by Loring & Co. Fleshy ladies can have special corsets made. The price of Dr. Edison's common Obesity Band is $2.50 up to 36 inches in length, 10 cents extra for each additional inch. Send $1 with C. O. D. orders. Send for "How to cure Obesity." Address,

LORING & CO.,
42 W. 22d St., Parlor 4, New York.
3 Hamilton Place, Parlor 6, Boston.
115 State St., Parlor F, Chicago.

Refinement of Voice.

FOREIGNERS who have the leisure to be critical, differ among themselves in their estimate of Americans, but on one characteristic of this great nation they agree. It is the apparent disregard of Americans for noise and discord as shown by their shrill strident voices. That Americans abroad need only to speak to show their nationality has become proverbial. This evil could soon be remedied if people would learn to appreciate the value of the voice as a moral power in the world of social and business life. In the former, women have the greatest influence, and unfortunately, women are the worst sinners in the matter of voice abuse. They are often heard long before they are seen. This may sometimes have its advantages, but on the whole, it is better for a woman to be seen before she is heard, and when she does speak, to speak in a voice like Cordelia's, "soft, gentle and low"—"an excellent thing in women," as Lear said. A woman's voice should be the index of her character, but unfortunately our women's voices are, on the whole, ungentle; that is to say, they are pitched unpleasantly high and hardened by throat contractions into an habitual "quacky" or metallic quality. This ungentleness is the one attribute of our women's voices that seems to have attracted most attention abroad. It is the most striking American defect.

George Elliot says of one of her heroines that her entrance into a room was "like a pleasant change in the light." There are some women whose voices change tumult into peace; disturbance into rest. It would almost seem that because of its moral beauty, one could hear their faintest whisper above the roar of the world. It is the obligation of both men and women to make their voices say as much for them as their words. A clear, low voice is charitable, because it contributes to the comfort of other people; moreover, it shows self-possession and self-control.

Girls Should Learn

THAT one hundred cents make a dollar.

How to arrange the parlor and the kitchen also.

How to wear a calico dress and do it like a queen.

How to sew on buttons, darn stockings and mend gloves.

To dress for comfort and health, as well as appearance.

To make the sleeping room the neatest room in the house.

That tight lacing is uncomely, as well as very injurious to health.

How to cultivate flowers, and make and keep the kitchen garden.

To observe the old rule: "a place for everything, and everything in its place."

The important truerism, that the more they live within their income, the more they will save and the farther they will get away from the poorhouse.

A Man's Experience with the New Woman.

A LITTLE while ago a number of the shrieking sisterhood subscribed a fund to prevent my ever again being returned to Parliament, and sundry sisters are now having an outing in order to spend this fund. At one of my meetings two of the sisters, one aged and the other middle-aged, tackled me and asked me to explain my views on female suffrage. I declined to answer any questions unless put to me by a resident in the borough. "Have you a mother?" asked the middle-aged sister. I replied that, in common with a good many persons, I had had a mother. What this intererting fact had to do with female suffrage I do not know, but, apparently, it is the key of the question, for the next morning a goodish-looking young lady, with æsthetic eyes, and robed in æsthetic garb, penetrated into my room at my hotel. "I will not believe it," she said. "You cannot be against us. Have you a mother?" Again I pleaded guilty to the soft impeachment. Then she harangued me. The conversation drifted into one upon love. Ought a woman to marry without loving? she asked, and she explained to me that a baronet had once proposed to her, and that she had refused him because she had not loved him. This personal incident, strange as it may appear, did not convince me that I ought to vote for propertied women having votes. My visitor then confided to me that some doctors held that she ought to have an operation for some internal complaint, while others doubted it. This potent argument for female suffrage still, however, left me impenitent, on which she went away.

The next day the sisters had a meeting, at which the Conservative candidates appeared. The chief sister—the Lady Superior I suppose she ought to be called—announced that she would take me to her arms if only I would be converted. "But he's a married man, ma'am," shouted the audience amid roars of laughter. Another sister was adjured to go on, with cries of "Keep it up, dear." On the whole, therefore, I am afraid that the sisters left the place thoroughly convinced that I and my late constituents are a very ribald lot. I trust, however, that they enjoyed their outing, and went back to London—not better, for I do not question their domestic virtues—but wiser sisters. My experience of them confirmed my previous opinion, that women would do well to rest satisfied with the influence that they already exercise over men, and not weaken it by joining in the rough-and-tumble of elections.—*Henry Labouchere in London Truth.*

Shall Women Pay?

"PRICILLA," said Nancy, laying down her book, "stop pruning the nasturtiums, and come here. I want to read you something."

"If it has nothing whatever to do with the rights and duties of the capital W woman, I'll come," said Priscilla. "Otherwise I won't."

"Well, it has," answered her friend. "But that's no matter. Do you think it horrid for a girl to want to pay for her share of things?"

"Not if I have anything to do with the paying for the rest," replied Priscilla, with an emphasis.

"Oh, I don't mean that! I mean if the other one's a man."

"Is this the car-fare question?" demanded Priscilla.

"No, it's the boat-ride and the straw-ride and the picnic question. Is it insulting to a man for a girl who has gone off on a purely friendly Summer "lark" with him to offer to pay her share of the expenses? For instance, Ned and I started for a walk the other day. Suddenly we came to the lake. We decided, simultaneously, that we wanted to row. We hired a boat and rowed. We came back hungry and had sandwiches and things at the boatman's. Now, why did I insult Ned when I told him that I wanted to pay my share?"

"Probably because Ned thought it a reflection on his earning powers."

"Oh, nonsense!" said Nancy. "If you and I had done that we would have divided it up and fought over the half cent. Why couldn't I do the same thing with Ned? Why am I favored when I want to go off somewhere, where it is a lot more comfortable to have a man along, to keep them from mentioning it, just because if I do, I'll be a financial obligation to some of them? Here are these boys I've gone to school with. We dispense with chaperons up here largely. I know them well enough to go picnicking and exploring with them often. Why won't they let me go on my own terms of dividing the fun and expenses, both? I tell you a self-respecting woman doesn't like to be under more than the slightest financial obligation to any man outside of her family.

"When your invited, then, to the theatre," began Priscella.

"When I'm invited anywhere formally and accept, it's different. I have no more right to offer to pay my expenses than the man whom my mothers invites to dinner has to offer to pay for his meal. But I am talking about little informal outdoor picknicking affairs, matters of suggestion rather than of invitation. Why can't I treat a man whom I know well as I would a girl whom I know well—suggest the boat-ride or the sandwich or the excursion and pay my share? Why?"

"I don't know why, my dear," said Pricilla, putting on her garden gloves again. "But I have a conviction that the last right which women will wrest from their tyrants—later even than the ballot—will be the right of paying their own way. Meantime, console yourself by thinking that the selfishly generous creatures lose the pleasures of a great many expeditions which a more reasonable attitude would open to them.—*N. Y. World.*

Facts About Women.

ONE-HALF the money deposited daily in the various banks in Chicago is placed there by women.

A school of medicine is soon to be established at St. Petersburg for women.

The most enlightened and progressive woman in Egypt is said to be the Princess Nazle, of Cairo, who, though a Moslem, has abandoned the customary Moslem veil and enjoys comparative freedom.

The Boston Business League is credited with being one of the very few women's organizations that is thoroughly practical and likely to be of future advantage to its fair members.

There is a college for dentistry at St. Petersburg and one at Wilna, at which most of the students are women.

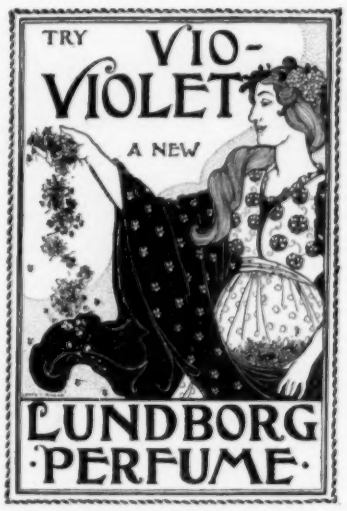
The acknowledged organ of the Boston Business League is the *Business Folio*, edited by Ellen A. Richardson and Helena M. Richardson, whose stated purpose is to conduct a journal devoted to the study of business laws and methods.

MRS. GABLEY.—What do you think of the new woman?

MRS. PLACID.—Nothing; I'm bothered enough about the old man.

The Physical Culture Fad.

IT HAS been many years since the possibilities of the female figure, as the Creator designed it, have been developed along true beauty lines to the extent to which they now are. Every department of physical culture has come to the fore until exercise has become a fad among women. The old-time pink and white heroine would not hold these days at all. The new era of womanhood has come to us, fraught with the desire to improve the earthly temple as a fit place for the soul to dwell in. Plenty of exercise, plenty of fresh, pure air and wholesome associations are the demands of the young women of to-day. It is much to say that we women have relinquished unreasonable attire and thrown ourselves heart and soul into the fads of the hour. The woman riding horseback astride will soon be scarcely more of a novelty than the woman who rides a bicycle in her bloomers.



A true and lasting Violet in the handsomest package on the market.

PRICE, $1.75 PER BOTTLE.

For Sale by Dealers or will be sent on receipt of price by

LADD & COFFIN, 24 Barclay St., New York.

If It Fades! Send Back for Your Money

Boy's Blue Chinchilla
Reefer

Ages 2½ to 7—with Sailor Collar
Ages 4 to 15—with notch Velvet Collar

$5.00

Warranted all-wool; pure indigo dye; worsted-lined; full double-breast across chest; full arm-holes; buttons straight close up to throat and fits perfectly over a heavy under-jacket

Send for free Catalogue Boys' Clothing, and, if you mention the name of this paper, we will send you Scholars' Companion free.

Willoughby, Hill & Co., Chicago

The Divine Sarah's Fad.

SARAH BERNHARDT wears the most interesting bauble I know. It is a long, thin chain, and at intervals are attached all sorts of quaint and beautiful charms, crucifixes, precious stones and brelloes she has picked up in the different European and American towns she has visited.

Unchangeable Fashions.

OH, Nature has her own good time
Her different things to don;
When women take their "russetts" off—
The trees will put them on.

CREATES A PERFECT COMPLEXION

Mrs. Graham's Cucumber and Elder Flower Cream cleanses, whitens, refines, beautifies. Send for free book "*How to be Beautiful.*" Mrs. Gervaise Graham, 1426 Mich. Ave., Chicago.

HAIR REMOVED

Permanently, root and branch, in 5 minutes, without pain, discoloration or injury with "Pilla Solvens." Sealed particulars, 6c. Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.

SHEET MUSIC at 1-5 regular price. Catalogue of 12,000 pieces FREE to any address. F. Brehm, Erie, Pa.

PIMPLES Removed in 2 days. BLACK HEADS in 5 days. Skin left soft, clear and healthy. Send 10c. (silver) for remedy. McINTYRE & CO. Dep't G, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

CASH FOR YOUR SPARE TIME.

Women who crochet and have a few hours spare time can get work to do at home to occupy their spare time profitably. Address L. WHITE & CO., 200 State St., Chicago.

NO MORE GRAY HAIR

BRUCELINE, the only genuine remedy for restoring gray hair to its natural color: no dye and harmless. Thousands of testimonials. $1.00 per bottle. Druggists, or BRUCELINE Co., 377 6th Ave., N.Y. Treatise on the hair sent on application, FREE.

Silk Thread Holders.

FOR ART NEEDLE WORKERS.

This holder protects the skein from becoming snarled or soiled until the last thread is used. Ask your dealer for our wash silks in these new patent holders.

One Sample Skein *Only, sent postpaid to any address on receipt of five cents in Stamps. Once used, you will always buy your silk in this holder.*

Brainerd & Armstrong Silk Co.,
50 Union St., New London, Conn.

It is the Best Made, because

First—It is perfectly elastic and self-conforming in every respect.
Second—It is easier to put on and off than any other garment made.
Third—As it is seamless, a corset one size smaller can be worn.
Fourth—It has no inelastic stay down the front *or across the chest* to bind and oppress the wearer. For sale at all dry goods stores.

Evening Gloves.

THE question of how to provide evening gloves is often a puzzling one to girls whose purses are not as well-filled as those of some of their more favored sisters, for long gloves cost much even if the cheapest quality is bought and that is usually a poor investment.

The present method of joining the gloves below the elbow with an overlapping point stitched on the upper arm, suggests an easy solution to the question in many cases. When the gloves are too worn, or too soiled after frequent cleansing to be of further use, the arms will generally

admit of being cleaned more than once again, therefore rip the old gloves apart at the piecing, clean the uppers, buy a pair of eight or ten button length suede gloves to match in shade, cut them like the ones discarded and baste the point carefully over the arms of the other pair, taking pains to keep the gloves straight seam to seam, fold to fold, without wrinkling, then put as evenly as possible two rows of machine stitching not far from the edge, pull out the bastings and trim with sharp scissors as close to the stitching as possible. If neatly done the work defies detection, and a new pair of gloves is obtained at the cost of about $1.25 or $1.50 where four or five dollars would barely have sufficed otherwise.

L. G. A.

Mothers, Read This Carefully!

THERE is no doubt that cigarette smoking has an appalling effect upon the system of boys. It first stimulates and then stupefies the nerves. It sends boys into consumption; it gives them enlargement of the heart; and it sends them to insane aslyums. Bright boys, through this pernicious habit of cigarette smoking, have been turned into dunces, and straightforward, honest boys made into miserable cowards. This modern fashion of cigarette smoking by boys is far worse for them than a pipe or a cigar. If the habit is persisted in, it will be found that the nervous system is affected, the action of the heart weakened, and the force of the circulation of the blood diminished. Apart from the inferior quality of the tobacco from which cigarettes are made, the method of smoking them is most injurious. The smoke, whether inhaled or blown out through the nostrils, produces dryness of the fine membrane which lines the mouth, the organs at the head of the windpipe become enfeebled, and the voice loses the sweetness and liquidity of its tones. Nothing is more calculated to destroy a boy's vocal powers than the habit of cigarette smoking.

Terse Truth.

A WHOLE bushel of notions don't weigh half as much as one little stubborn fact.

Good News for Asthmatics.

We observe that the Kola plant, found on the Congo river, West Africa, is now in reach of sufferers from Asthma. As before announced, this new discovery is a positive cure for Asthma. You can make trial of the Kola Compound free, by addressing a postal card to the Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway, New York, who are sending out large trial cases free by mail, to sufferers.

Our Practical Page.

The "New" Couple.

She was "new" and was constructed on the latest modern plan.
But she lost her heart, like others, and, of course, 'twas lost to man;
So at last the two were married, and they started married life,
As they thought, equipped and ready, well prepared for any strife,
She was posted on his business quite as thoroughly as he;
She had studied all the details, and, as any one could see,
She could run the shop or office; and it also seemed quite clear
She could act as his bookeeper, or could serve as his cashier.
She could sell goods on commission, or could buy on thirty days;
She was sharper than most merchants in all proper business ways;
She could "take" from his dictation, and dictate to others, too—
There was nothing 'round the office that she really couldn't do.
So they thought they were well armored for a life of great success,
But the outcome of their trial was a failure, more or less.
They are doomed to boarding houses, and regretfully they roam—
For while both can run the office, neither one can make a home.

Saving the Pennies.

YOUNG ladies who live at home, have much more time to themselves than the shop-girl, the bookkeeper or teacher. They also as a rule, have less spending money, but that need not hinder them from being just as stylishly dressed, if they will use the ingenuity with which the majority of them are endowed.

You can save many pennies by washing your soiled kid gloves in naptha. Get ten cents worth at the drugstore, put a little in a bowl, and wash the gloves in it, just as you would wash a handkerchief in water. Rinse in clear naptha, and hang in the open air to dry. Mend any ripped places as soon as they appear, by sewing them with cotton thread of the same shade as the glove. Strengthen any places where they are wearing thin, by placing gum tissue patches under them.

Varnish the soles of your shoes with thin glue when they begin to show signs of wear, and put in an inside sole of a postal card cut the right shape, with a clean muslin one pasted in over it.

Before you buy your winter underskirt, inspect your cast-off wooden gowns, and see if there is not one from which you can cut a plain-good skirt. Two different colors may be used, by dying them black with Diamond dye. Cut and fit it as carefully as if it were for the outside, face it around the bottom, and bind the lower edge with woolen braid.

Ribbons, pressed by ironing with a damp cloth over them, will do duty as folded belts and collars. Clean old passementerie with a soft brush, and put on new beads in place of the missing ones. Black lace is renovated by washing carefully, then dip in cold coffee, in which a little gum Arabic has been dissolved; press it smoothly on a window pane or marble slab to dry, and it will be equal in appearance to new lace. By saving such things, you will always have on hand the decorations for many a dainty costume.

As to your dresses, there are so many ways of saving pennies, that it would be impossible to enumerate them. Be particular to observe one rule—always purchase good material, for it is so much more satisfactory, and is the cheapest in the end. It is often a good investment to buy remnants of velvet or silk in plain colors, if you know just what you can use, but it is poor policy to buy anything, just because it is cheap. Silk or woolen dresses, when out of style, may be ripped apart, and washed in suds made by boiling a handful of soap bark chips in water. Then rinse through clean water, dry and iron it on the wrong side. It will not fade the most delicate colors. Faded woolen goods, ribbons, laces, gloves, and many other things, may be vastly improved in appearance by the use of diamond dyes. In fact the possibilities which dyeing opens to the home dressmaker, are almost unlimited.

After the material is ready, plan your work, and go at it with a will. With the help of a good pattern and a fashion plate, making the dress need not be a serious task. Be careful to cut the goods, and put the pieces together, according to the directions on the patterns. If the first trial is not a success, rip out your work, correct your mistakes, and try again. You will soon be able to make as neat and stylish a dress as your dressmaker, and will save several dollars during the year by so doing.

ELLEN J. CANNADY.

Value of Magnesia.

A CAKE of magnesia is a good friend to the economical woman in these days of many light frocks. Rub the soiled spots on both sides of the goods when the dress or waistcoat is taken off, and after airing hang away with the magnesia still there. When the dress is wanted again dust the magnesia off lightly, and it will be found to have to have carried away part of the soil and to hide the rest. A light dress may thus be kept immaculate in appearance several days after it would otherwise have to go to the cleaner.

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON
QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

MODENE

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.

Discovered by Accident.—In Compounding, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. **IT CANNOT FAIL.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently, the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without the slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied at any time afterward.—MODENE SUPERSEDES ELECTROLYSIS.—

—RECOMMENDED BY ALL WHO HAVE TESTED ITS MERITS—USED BY PEOPLE OF REFINEMENT.—

Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid, securely sealed from observation, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. (ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER.)

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED. — **MODENE M'F'G CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.** — Manufacturers of high grade hair preparations. *Register your letter at any Post-office to insure its safe delivery.* — CUT THIS OUT AS IT MAY NOT APPEAR AGAIN

We offer $1,000 for failure or the slightest injury. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

Things to Remember.

THAT soiled white shoes may be cleaned by rubbing with dry pipe clay, using an old tooth or nail brush, rubbing always with the grain of the leather. Or they may be first rubbed with deodorized benzine, then with a coat of pipe clay, which should remain on all night, then brushed off.

Russia or brown leather may best be treated with ordinary saddle soap, and this is the method which is recommended. Sponge off the dust, rinse out the sponge in clear water, and squeeze it nearly dry. Then rub into it as much soap as it will contain; rub that in turn thoroughly into the leather, and leave it to dry. Then polish with a chamois either with or without the addition of a little Meltonian cream.

That you need ever throw away old hats, no matter how dusty or forlorn they may look. Renovate them. It is not nearly so impossible as it seems. For instance, take an old straw or felt hat. It is dusty and misshapen. Whisk it thoroughly, and get a hot iron ready. Lay the hat on an ironing table, place a damp cloth over the brim, press it thoroughly with the hot iron, and do the same with the crown, and you will find a crisp, bright, brand new hat—or as good.

That a good housekeeper will never put away her lace curtains in a soiled condition as the dirt left in them for several months is harder to wash out and requires a much severer rubbing of the delicate fabric. If one has a curtain frame, it is a very simple matter to do them up at home, but it is by no means impossible to manage without one. The curtains should be left to soak in warm, soapy water, so that they will require as little rubbing as possible to get them clean, and this should be done with the hands, as a board is simply ruinous. Make a thin boiled starch, slightly blue, and dip the curtains in, wringing them out gently. Then take clean bed sheets and pin the curtains on the sheets to dry, being careful to pin them exactly in shape, so that they will be perfectly square and even when dry. Some people dampen and iron the curtains, but it is very bad for the fabric and they will never hang properly afterward.

Household Utensils.

COMBS are found in the earliest known graves.

Brooms were used in Egypt 2,000 years before Christ.

Buttons were used in Troy. Schliemann found over 1,800 of gold.

Needles autedate history. They were first made in America in 1680.

Lamps were used before written history. Thousands of ancient lamps have been found.

Curtains were employed for bedsteads in the 11th century; they were afterwards transferred to windows.

Tea pots were the invention of either the Indians or the Chinese, and are of uncertain antiquity. They came to Europe with tea in 1610.

Dishes of gold and silver used in table service in 900 B. C. were found at Troy by Dr. Schliemann. One of these was about the size now employed.

Outer blinds for windows were unknown until the 14th century. The Venetian or interior blinds are so called because they were first used in Venice.

Pepper castors were used by the Athenians, pepper being a common condiment. They were placed on the table with the salt in England in the 16th century.

The first patent for a sewing-machine was issued in England in 1790. This early invention was not successful, and other patents were issued in 1804, 1818 and scores of times since.

Rocking-cradles for babies were used by the Egyptians many centuries before Christ. Among the pictuies copied by Belzoni is one of an Egyptian mother at work with her foot on the cradle.

Tumblers of nearly the same shape and dimensions as those employed to-day have been found in great numbers in Pompeii. They were of gold, silver, glass, agate, marble and other semi-precious stones

Test Your Bluing.

EVERY housewife is familiar with the tiny spots of iron rust which frequently deface the white clothing, and which comes from the bluing, which in some cases is made of Prussian blue instead of pure ultramarine. A simple test of this consists in dissolving a little washing soda in water, mixing some blue with this and heating the whole very hot over the fire. Pour into a glass, when cold; if Prussian blue has entered into the composition there will be a distinct deposit of iron, which will form a brown sediment in the bottom of the glass, and which will be sufficient to account for a large number of iron-rust spots if used in the weekly washing.

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Every Lady wants it. This thimble combines a needle threader and a thread cutter, two ingenious attachments saving both, biting thread, and eyes. Is usefully Silver plated. The most convenient method of threading needles in the world. Regular Price, 25c. **Our Price, 16c.** each. **$1.00** a dozen. You can make $.00 per day selling them.
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Warranted not to Crock

and to withstand washing, perspiration, acids, etc., without change of color or loss of strength. Can be had in silicias, percalines, and satines,

At all Dry Goods Stores.

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MANY BEAUTIFUL FACES ARE MARRED by growths of disfiguring hair, and doubtless a majority of ladies so afflicted endure painful embarrassment rather than use any preparation for the removal of such blemishes because of the fear of injurious results.

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Without the slightest injury, as it acts only on the Hair, leaving the Skin as smooth, white and clean as if there had never been a growth of hair upon it.

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Endorsed by highest Medical Authorities. A Skin Tonic.

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"A dollar saved is a dollar earned."

This Ladies' Solid French Dongola Kid Button Boot delivered free anywhere in the U. S., on receipt of Cash, or Money Order, for $1.50. Equals every way the boots sold in all retail stores for $2.50.

We make this boot ourselves, therefore we guarantee the fit, style and wear, and if any one is not satisfied we will refund the money or send another pair. Opera Toe or Common Sense, widths C, D, E, & EE, sizes 1 to 8, and half sizes. Send your size; we will fit you. Illus. Cat. FREE. Incorp. Capital, $1,000,000.

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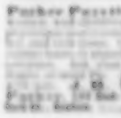

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Parker Pays the Postage ...

Parker, Boston.

"Their courtship was full of romance, was it not?" "Very. Neither one of them told the other the truth."

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS

NOTICE ... LABEL ... THE GENUINE

HARTSHORN

What Women are Doing in New York.

A WOMAN jeweller and engraver who sits in a window on Sixth evenue, New York City, busily engrossed in her work is the cynosure of all eyes. She is Miss Schultz, a practical watch-maker, who takes great pride in exhibiting several examples of her skill.

Some courageous women who are calm, cool and collected at all times have become dentists, and they pronounce their profession both pleasant and profitable. Lydia C. Clare and Miss Dieffenbach are two of the most successful dentists.

The Misses Braddick, two sisters, earn a comfortable livelihood by furnishing typewriter supplies to the copying offices of the city. They are competent business women, energetic and indefatiguable, and richly deserve the prosperity which has rewarded their efforts.

Several of the departments of the leading mercantile houses employ woman buyers. Their discrimination in regard to style and effect makes them invaluable employes. Mrs. Jeannot, the buyer of notions and novelties for a large Broadway firm, is a connoisseur and expert in her chosen vocation.

One of the most aristocratic photographic studios on Fifth avenue is a woman's place of business. Herself an expert operator, she has received much favorable criticism for her excellent work, the greatest charm of which is the artistic posing of her subjects. Her studio is familiarly known as Allman's.

That ubiquitous sign of the three balls, which so often is the beacon light of the poverty-stricken, adorns the doorway of a woman pawnbroker, Miss Cora Lorch. A few blocks away a sign bearing the legend "Unredeemed Pledges for Sale" announces to the public the occupation of another self-supporting woman, by name Catharine Murphy.

There is another calling in which a woman labors, and for which she is to be commended—caring for the dead. Her duties consist in preparing the body for burial, and oftentimes the making of the shroud. Attention to the minor details in the house of mourning is given, and a kindly supervision over the funeral arrangements is part of this pecular occupation. Margaret Raas is the name of the woman who has chosen this field of activity.

The Women of Corea.

A WOMAN in Corea has not even a name of her own. In youth she is known as "the daughter of so and so." After the marriage she becomes "the wife of so and so," or if she has sons, "the mother of so and so."

As soon as a girl is of marriageable age no one except the nearest relation may see or speak to her, while her position is no happier after marriage, when she is absolutely a prisoner in her own apartments, unable even to go out of the house without her husband's express permission.

One of the few "women's rights" existing in the Corea is a curious one. No men are allowed in the street after 8 o'clock at night. When that hour strikes every man must return to his home, while the women have the privilege of walking out then until 1 o'clock in the morning. As a widow her condition is almost as pitiable as the Hindoo. It is considered most unseemly for a woman whose husband has died to marry again. She is supposed to devote the rest of her life to weeping for her loss, and wears mourning till the day of her death.

Flo—Maud Smith has got the hay fever.

Ethel—I thought something would happen when she bought that bottle of "straw color" hair-dye.—*Fun*

Priceless Jewels.

TO-DAY the most beautiful jewels are in England and ropes upon ropes of perfectly pure pearls are possessed by the Dudley family and handed down from one generation to another, each trying to add to the collection. In this country the finest pearls are owned by the Vanderbilts. Mrs. Hicks-Loard has, it is probable, the most unique set of buttons. There are twelve of them, and each is formed of a large diamond set round with sixteen other diamonds, perfect in shape and color. The late Mrs. August Belmont had the finest sapphires in this country. Mrs. Leland Stanford has a most magnificent corsage ornament in diamonds, representing roses, violets, ivy leaves and other floral designs that came out most superbly at the time I saw them against a white satin bodice. This, by the way was at a reception given by President Harrison, and the story was told that a detective kept close to Mrs. Stanford wherever she went. It is said of the Princess of Wales that she has the finest collar of pearls in the world. This is arranged in five strings, fitting closely about the throat with clasps of perfect Burmese rubies at intervals of every ten pearls. Properly enough, one seldom sees diamonds mounted in earrings nowadays, for if a woman has a pretty ear she does not need a diamond to attract attention to it, and if she has an ugly one, she certainly wants people to forget it and not be forced to criticise it because of the beauty of the stone resting against it. Russian women wear rather long elaborate earrings made of precious stones, but these are usually so exquisite in design that one forgives the barbaric taste which puts a hole through the sensitive flesh of a woman's ear that she may presumably add to her beauty.

Tints and Fancies.

THERE are quite as many tempting shades of blue among the Autumn and winter dyes as in green or brown. Among them are the lovely greyish silver blues, often more becoming to women of neutral type than any other color. There are likewise the ocean blue, Bengal, cadet, swallow and the revived peacock blue, but of a shade so dark that it is much like the superb Neopolitan and Roman blues that are seldom seen outside of rare Oriental paintings. The Russian and marine blues appear among handsome tailor cloths for Fall and Winter coatings and costumes.

Fashionable designers and modistes are endeavoring to vary the contour and arrangement of new dress sleeves without making any radical change in their general appearance. Pear-shaped puffs are taking the place of the balloon shapes, and the modified mutton-leg model has no fulness whatever on the under portion of the arm. The fulness is all on the outside, and this reaches from shoulder to elbow. The plain forearm part is close and long, occasionally terminating in a Vandyke point that covers the upper portion of the hand.

Returned tourists mention the great rage in Paris for tartans in every color-combinaiion, and of every sort of material from poplin to Lyons velvet. Natty suits are composed of kilted or gored tartan skirts adjusted to tight-fitting bodices of plain repped cloth. On some costumes the full sleeve stuffs match the skirt fabric; on others, they are like the bodice material. Redingote and princess costumes are made wholly of plaid silk and wool textiles, with box plaitings, pipings or facings of velvet bengaline or box cloth.

White Skirts and Silk.

THE original cost of a white skirt is perhaps $2. A woman who wears white skirts cannot be dainty with less than three white skirts a week. She may require more. In other words, she needs seven or eight white skirts in her wardrobe, which will denote an expenditure of $15 at the lowest limit. To launder the skirts will require an outlay of at least 15 cents apiece each week. If three skirts are worn, the total is 45 cents a week. In a year, the washing of her skirts will cost $23.40. If her laundress charges the usual rates, however, she will pay more than this.

For $6 apiece, a woman can buy excellent silk skirts. If she buys three and uses them in alternation they will last her for a year. She will not have to pay for their laundering. If she changes them frequently, gives them brushings and airings enough, they will not need the cleansing effect of soap and water. She will save, on the least calculation, $7 a year, enough for a new silk petticoat. And she will always walk with the rustling sound dear to the feminine ear.

Women of India.

A GENERAL impression prevails that the women of India are kept in the strictest seclusion, but as a matter of fact nine-tenths of them are as free as the men, and walk the streets unveiled and unprotected. The population of the country is made up of a number of distinct races, and in each one the position of women is different. It is only Hindoo and Mohammedan wives who are confined in zenunas and even they are not without influence. The head woman of a family rules often with a rod of iron, and no one dares to disobey her. The wives of the Parsees are honored and free, and many of them are highly educated. Polygamy is practised only among the nobles, who seem to think a plurality of wives adds to their dignity; but among educated natives of whatever race or creed a man would be ridiculed if he committed the folly of marrying a second wife while the first was living.

Things to Forget.

IF you would increase your happiness and prolong your life, forget your neighbor's faults. Forget all the slander you have ever heard. Forget the temptations. Forget the faultfinding, and give a little thought to the cause which provoked it. Forget the peculiarities of your friends, and only remember the good points which make you fond of them. Forget all personal quarrels or histories you may have heard by accident, and which, if repeated, would seem a thousand times worse than they are. Blot out as far as possible all the disagreeables of life; they will come, but they will only grow larger when you remember them, and constant thought of the acts of meanness, make you more familiar with them. Obliterate everything disagreeable from yesterday, start out with a clean sheet for to-day, and write upon it for sweet memory's sake only those things which are lovely and loveable.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

NEVER BREAKS DOWN ON THE SIDFS

and Gives the Wearer a Beautiful Figure.

If not in stock at your retailer's send $1.00 for a Corset, free by mail, to

BRIDGEPORT CORSET CO.,

FITZPATRICK & SOMERS, Sole Agents,

85 Leonard St., New York.

A Royal Spinner.

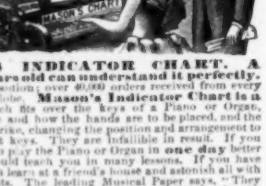
QUEEN VICTORIA, it is well known, is able to spin, and various articles have been exhibited for which Her Majesty prepared the flax. Now, it seems that this eminently womanly accomplishment, one of the oldest in the world, has commended itself to the Princess of Wales and her daughters. A spinning class is to be started at Sandringham end the Duchess of York is to be among the royal pupils.

"For Dress Binding it is Unequalled" —the opinion of experienced Dressmakers who have tried so-called substitutes during the past thirty years.

RED SPOOL, five yards, mailed for 8 cts., stamps or BLACK SPOOL, 3 1-4 yards, 6 cts., if you cannot find the proper shade at the stores.

D. GOFF & SONS, Pawtucket, R. I.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE! PIANO OR ORGAN PLAYING Learned in One Day!



MASON'S INDICATOR CHART. A child 10 years old can understand it perfectly. A wonderful invention; over 40,000 orders received from every country on the globe. Mason's Indicator Chart is a machine which fits over the keys of a Piano or Organ, indicating where and how the hands are to be placed, and the proper keys to strike, changing the position and arrangement to suit the different keys. They are infallible in result. If you can read, you can play the Piano or Organ in one day better than a teacher could teach you in many lessons. If you have no piano you can learn at a friend's house and astonish all with your acquirements. The leading Musical Paper says, "They should find a place in every home. They are to Music what the Multiplication Table is to Arithmetic." It gives satisfaction in every case. Teachers unhesitatingly endorse it. The price is $1.00 for a complete set, 5 forms. SPECIAL OFFER. To introduce this wonderful invention at once we give free to all who buy Mason's Chart, our Musical Album, containing music which, bought separately, would cost $1.75. We send the Chart and Album by Mail, prepaid, for $1.00. This is positively no humbug. We have thousands of testimonials from every country on the globe. These Charts are copyrighted and patented.

G. H. W. BATES & CO., 100 High St., Boston, Mass.

Ferris' GOOD SENSE Corset Waist

Are worn by over a Million Mothers, Misses and Children. For sale by all leading retailers.

FAT FOLKS reduced, 15 lbs. a month; any one can make remedy at home. Miss M. Ainsley, Supply, Ark., says, "I lost 43 lbs. and feel splendid." No starving. No sickness. Particulars (sealed) 2c. HALL & CO., "C. R.," Box 404, St Louis, Mo.

Her Enthusiasm.

THE girl in the pink shirt-watst was describing to the girl in the blue shirt-waist the rapture of riding a bicycle.

"It's perfectly heavenly," she said leaning lovingly against her wheel, which in turn leaned against the piazza. "It's simply ecstatic. You feel like a bird. You feel as a boat would feel skimming over a summer sea with the wind behind it. You feel—oh, I can't tell you the delight of it!"

"It does sound pleasant," said the girl in blue a little wistfully. "I almost wish I had one. But isn't it a little dangerous?"

"Not a bit," asseverated the bicycle enthusiast. "Why, it's the simplest thing. You see it's so small that it can slide in anywhere. Even in a jam of vehicles it is perfectly safe. And it is so easily managed. Just a turn of the handle and you can direct it wherever you like. Just a pressure of the brake and you can stop it a thousand times more quickly than you could a horse or even yourself if you were going at full speed."

"Wonderful," sighed the other girl. "And it must be so convenient, too."

"Convenient! Well, I should say so. No waiting for cars, no harnessing of horses now! It's always ready—the bicycle! And you can go over roads where horses can't travel, and you can go in places where the railroad is not yet introduced. You can go as long or as short a time as you please. Oh, it's simply fine."

"How long have you had your bicycle, Edna, and when did you learn to ride?" asked the blue-shirted girl mournfully and enviously.

Edna hesitated. "My bicycle came this morning," she finally confessed. "And I'm going to begin to learn right away."

A Use for Big Sleeves.

"IF I COULD get hold of the new woman, or the so-called new woman," says Mrs. Ballington Booth, "I would make her change her dress the first thing. I would take her big sleeves and make them into dresses for the children of the slums. I am sure a good many little dresses could be made out of those sleeves.

"The next thing I would do," she continued, "would be to collect the books that the new woman reads, books that any God-fearing, right-feeling woman would blush to have about her, disgusting treatises on realism and kindred topics. I would pile these books all up together and burn them, burn them along with her cigarettes and her chewing gum.

"The new woman, as she is commonly pictured, is not the advanced woman of the age, with whom I am heart and soul in sympathy. The so-called new woman is a very poor copy of a mock man. But she is a very coarse, unfeminine creature, from whom men and women alike turn with aversion. She imitates the garb and manner of a not over-nice type of man, even while she belittles man in the abstract. She does more; she comes forward to trample on the traditions of our mothers, and of the mother who kissed her in the cradle and made a woman of her. This abnormal woman professes to scorn wifehood and aspirations above motherhood. I am sure that if not utterly given over to selfishness and blind to every thing good, a happy marriage would convert such a woman, for if she felt the touch of childish lips, had childish arms around her neck and a fair little head pillowed on her breast she could not so outrage her very womanliness by giving vent to such sentiments as these."

What Buttons Are Used.

AS THE season advances, buttons cannot be ignored; they are appearing in plain and elaborate costumes from foreign and domestic dressmakers, says the *Dry Goods Economist*.

To be sure, the sales are limited to three, four, six, etc., but it is an encouraging beginning, and the amount is the same as though two dozen cheap buttons were taken.

Hard nut buttons above "54" are scarce. Four-hole buttons of this material are in good demand. A tasty, four-hole design is much used. It has in the middle a narrow polished border; then follows a dull pressed ground and the outside border, which is polished in two colors.

Mother-of-pearl buttons in natural black are much seen, but various mother-of-pearl fancies also find buyers. Quite new are oval buttons, four-hole, in mother-of-pearl or in buffalo horn.

As the revival began here in the Spring, it follows that pearl buttons are most in evidence. The outing suits of woolen fabrics, pique, duck and other cotton, white suits as well, all accord with the large white and shaded pearl that may be found to harmonize with any of the fashionable mixtures.

These buttons are beautifully carved, set with steel, etc., and are worn on the jacket suits, as three on either side of the front and two on the back of the waist-line. The tailors often set three on each side of the front of a skirt, opening the skirt there in place of at the back.

The single and double-breasted pique vests worn with jacket suits have a single row of small buttons, or a double row of large or small to the linen chemisette.

On silk or woolen waists buttons are placed as fancy dictates. Three on a centre box-plait is, perhaps, the best known style; Norfolk basques often have two rows of ball buttons down the centre plait; then straps over the shoulders are studded with buttons, and a new trimming shows a silk waist with a vest of Valenciennes lace and insertion, bordered on either side by a strip of velvet, studded with large buttons.

THE many worthless imitations of FIBRE CHAMOIS now in the market, make it necessary to call the attention of the public to the fact that for their protection every yard of the genuine material is plainly stamped

FIBRE CHAMOIS

Beware of these imitations and get FIBRE CHAMOIS, or you will be obliged to make your dress over. Dressmakers should examine their bills and see that the material is billed "FIBRE CHAMOIS," otherwise they may get some of the worthless imitations, while paying for the genuine article.

Fashionable Dressmakers everywhere endorse and use Fibre Chamois.

Puffed Sleeves and Skirts supported by Fibre Chamois will not lose their shape. Cheaper, lighter in weight and better than any other stiffening material.

COMES IN THREE WEIGHTS:

No. 10, Light. No. 20, Medium. No. 30, Heavy.

COLORS:

Black—Slate—Ecru—Brown—Natural Chamois

At the Lining Counter of all Dry Goods Stores.

How to Use Fibre Chamois

TO support Puffed Sleeves and Skirts properly, see that you get the correct weights for that purpose, described as follows: **No. 10** for silks and light materials; **No. 20** for heavier goods; **No. 30** for warmth and where canvas is needed.

Always cut the FIBRE CHAMOIS the exact size of the goods, and sew up in the seams with the material; gather or pleat the same as you would the material, and the result will be a stylish garment.

Dinner Party Dances.

IN giving a dinner party dance, arrangements slightly vary, according to the number of guests intended; if a hundred, about four dinner parties are organized, and the numbers are filled up by invitations to the dance only. The giver of one of these dances ascertains which of her friends are inclined to join forces on any evening specified, and the number that each can conveniently invite, it being thoroughly understood that only girls and men are to be invited, with occasionally a married couple. In the event of the hostess being herself a young married woman, she and her husband count as one of these couples, and take their dinner guests with them after dinner to the dinner party dance; but a lady having daughters who are out, and who give the dinner party in their interest, does not go on to the dance with her guests, the giver of the dance being considered chaperon sufficient for all purposes, and the fact alone of a large party of girls going together, does away with the necessity of each one being accompanied by a chaperon.

The numbers at these dances vary from 50 to 200, according to the size of the house where they are given. The average notice for the invitations is from a fortnight to three weeks, on account of the difficulty often experienced of finding men disengaged and willing to dine and dance. Impromptu dances are seldom successful and often lead to dissapointment. Even if a dance is limited to thirty guests only, there is oftener than not a majority of girls, which means sitting out for of them, at least during the greater part of the evening, thus defeating the object for which these dances were projected—viz.: to equalize numbers and to afford to girls an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with, or introduced to, a certain number of young men, and therefore, to go to a dance, actually knowing several young men who will presumably ask them to dance, instead of trusting to casual introductions, which may or may not be made. It is well known that these dinners preliminary to the dance put young men and girls on friendly terms with each other, and therefore, men have not that boredom of feeling consequent upon being introduced to girls who are total strangers to them, and with whom they are expected to dance, nevertheless, at least once. Then, too, a young man who accepts one of these dinner invitations does so with the knowledge that he accepts also the obligation it brings with it—that of dancing with some of the girls present at the dinner party.

She Spares the Rod.

AN exchange says: "Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has extraordinary notions about bringing up children. Hers have never been allowed to be corrected since they were born. However much they have outraged the conditions of good behavior, sense of shame and the force of example were the only remedies permitted. It was as much as a governess' or a servant's place was worth to forget this rule."

It is all right for Mrs Burnett to have her way; only, so we don't get introduced to her children.

A Doll's Dressmaker.

SOME one has suggested for a very young girl who would like to begin to support herself the occupation of a doll's dressmaker. A neat sewer and a person deft with her fingers might perhaps build up a little business trade for herself, as the time of many mothers is too much occupied with more important work to enable them to make the entire outfit for different dolls that every little girl just loves to possess.

Maud Muller Up To Date.

MAUD MULLER on a Summer night went out on her bike in the bright moonlight. She pedaled around from six to ten on a trip that would fag the strongest men; but her heart was light and her spirits gay, for it wasn't work, 'twas nothing but play. Next morning, however, she'd a pain in her head, she was all played out and stayed in bed, while her mother hustled in the kitchen below—not to ride a wheel, but to make things go. Though the morning was hot and she worked by the fire, she didn't collapse with a punctured tire. Alas for the girl and the woman, see! Things are not as they used to be—*Exchange*.

MOTHER—Horrors! How did you get so muddy?

SMALL SON—Runnin' home to see if there was anything you wanted me to do.

GRAND CONTEST! GRAND PRIZES!

On the first day of January, 1896, we will distribute gold, diamonds, watches and books among the readers of THE QUEEN OF FASHION. The prizes are enumerated below, and we are sure that our readers will appreciate them when reading over the list and still more when they receive them. The subscription can be sent in at any time, as fast as obtained, and will be credited to you on account of prizes.

BUT SEE THE LIST! WHAT PRIZES!

There is not one that will be disappointing. They are all as represented, genuine; in short, the best to be had, and, moreover,

THESE PRIZES ARE FREE.

There is no backing down on the program. The prizes will all be given in addition to our regular premium offers for clubs. Every club-raiser will receive the premium or commission to which she is entitled and in addition will get her prize, if she be entitled to one. The list is a long one, and forty ladies will have the satisfaction of showing what they have acquired by brainy methods.

The watches are solid gold, Elgin or Waltham movement, your choice—the best made.

The five sets of books offered are not the ordinary cheap kind but all bound in half calf, none better to be had. Your choice of the following standard works: Dickens' Complete Works, 15 volumes, 240 full page illustrations; George Eliot's Complete Works, half tone illustrations, containing life and letters, complete 6 volumes; Thackeray, 10 volumes; Lord Lytton's Works, 13 volumes; Waverly Novels, 12 volumes; Victor Hugo, 7 volumes; and Irving's Complete Works, 8 volumes.

It is not work to show THE QUEEN OF FASHION. Every woman likes to look at it and **all that is necessary is to suggest that she subscribe. That is not work.** A skillful suggestion now and then to help her appreciate the perfection of this marvelous magazine, and you are one subscriber nearer the grand prize.

TRY IT AND SEE.

Every lady whose money you receive will thank you many times before the year is over for showing her the paper. She will be ashamed to borrow yours every month and proud and happy to have a copy of her own. Tell her to show the paper to her husband and let him know how she can save the 50 cents, a dozen times over, by using her free pattern and her coupons. There will be a coupon in every issue which, with 10 or 15 cents, will entitle her to any pattern at any time, regardless of the regular retail price.

OF COURSE EVERY LADY WANTS IT.

You know that well. Just see how worn your copy is, if you have near neighbors. It is your duty and privilege to let them subscribe, and, at the same time, get a handsome premium and, perhaps, one of the prizes named below.

DON'T HESITATE.

Send for our premium list (free) and canvassing outfit and you will see how easy it is to get your friends to take a paper you like so much. The largest number of subscribers sent in by one club-raiser (not a subscription agency) before January 1st, 1896, will entitle the club-raiser to the first prize, $100.00, cash, the second largest list to the $60.00 watch, and so on down the list of forty prizes, any one of them worth far more than the price mentioned. There are no restrictions. Subscriptions may come from any part of the country.

1st Prize, $100.00 in Gold.	**11th Prize, $15.00 Set Standard Novels.**	**21st Prize, $5.00 in Gold.**	**31st Prize, $2.50 in Gold.**
2d " 60.00 Ladies' Gold Watch.	**12th " 15.00** (as described above.)	**22d " 5.00 "**	**32d " 2.50 "**
3d " 50.00 " " "	**13th " 10.00 Diamond Ring.**	**23d " 5.00 "**	**33d " 2.50 "**
4th " 50.00 " " "	**14th " 10.00 " "**	**24th " 5.00 "**	**34th " 2.50 "**
5th " 50.00 " " "	**15th " 10.00 " "**	**25th " 5.00 "**	**35th " 2.20 "**
6th " 50.00 " " "	**16th " 10.00 " "**	**26th " 5.00 "**	**36th " 2.50 "**
7th " 50.00 " " "	**17th " 5.00 in Gold.**	**27th " 5.00 "**	**37th " 2.50 "**
8th " 15.00 Set Standard Novels.	**18th " 5.00 "**	**28th " 5.00 "**	**38th " 2.50 "**
9th " 15.00 (as described above.)	**19th " 5.00 "**	**29th " 5.00 "**	**39th " 2.50 "**
10th " 15.00 " " "	**20th " 5.00 "**	**30th " 5.00 "**	**40th " 2.50 "**

REMARKABLE OFFER.

VASELINE PREPARATIONS FREE.

Vaseline is an article that has been on the market for twenty-five years and its merits are so great that it stands entirely alone. No other article of commerce competes with it in any way, because its properties are absolutely unique. It is a product of petroleum, refined by processes of filtration just as sugar is refined. It is only natural that substances of inferior merit should be placed on the market and it is a fact that other manufacturers have made up substances that look like Vaseline and which, by unscrupulous dealers have been palmed off upon the people as "just as good" or "just the same" as Vaseline. The writer of this article has seen suffering in his own family caused by this substitution. "The Queen of Fashion," by a special arrangement with the "CHESEBROUGH MF'G. CO.," THE ONLY MAKERS OF VASELINE, is able to offer free a chest of Vaseline remedies that should be in every house. This box we call "The Queen of Fashion Vaseline Chest". It is not for sale but will be given away *free*. Let it be distinctly understood that only one "Chest" will be sent to any address. The "Chest" contains

1 Cake Vaseline Soap.
1 Tube Vaseline Camphor Ice.
1 Jar Vaseline Cold Cream.
1 Two Ounce Tube Pure Vaseline.
1 Tube Capsicum Vaseline.

Vaseline Soap is good for all family purposes. Vaseline Camphor Ice is used to cure affections of the skin and to relieve colds in the head, catarrh, etc. Vaseline Cold Cream is for use in cases of chafing and after shaving. The uses of Cold Cream are so numerous as to need no further mention. Pure Vaseline is useful every day in the year in well regulated households. It is just as necessary as soap or matches. Capsicum Vaseline is made of Capsicum and Vaseline combined. It is a cure for colds in the chest, throat, etc. It is also a speedy cure for toothache. The lowest retail price of this box mailed is 71 cents. Now comes the wonderful part of the offer.

Step into any reliable drug store and see what you would have to pay for these articles in the Vaseline chest. We offer them much less than cost as an inducement for subscriptions.

OFFER No. 1—$1.00.

Send us $1.00 for two yearly subscriptions to "The Queen of Fashion" and we will send you, post-paid, two copies of "The Queen of Fashion" one year..... $1.00
Two patterns (say 10 cents each)..... .10
One Vaseline Medicine Chest, mailed..... .71
Offered for $1.00.....Value.. $1.81

OFFER No. 2—75 cts.

Send us only 75 cents and we will send you post paid The Queen of Fashion one year; any pattern illustrated in The Queen of Fashion (this pattern may be selected at any time during the year); One Vaseline Medicine Chest, containing the five articles enumerated above.

OFFER No. 3.

FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

Any present subscriber who is not able to raise a club of two subscribers may have the box by sending to us the names and addresses of ten ladies who ought to take the Queen of Fashion and do not, and 30 cents to cover the postage and packing. This latter offer is open only to yearly subscribers; others need not apply. It is understood that the ten ladies named must be acquaintances of the sender, but it makes no difference where they live. The Queen of Fashion is of interest to women all over the United States.

This offer is limited and liable to be withdrawn at any time without notice. Present subscribers may have their time extended one year and receive pattern and Medicine Chest for 75 cents.

Address:

THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
46 EAST 14TH ST., NEW YORK.

PREMIUM No. 67.

LADIES' SOLID SILVER CHATELAINE WATCH

Style 3—A solid Silver Ladies' Chatelaine Watch, handsome engraved case, jewelled movement, and a very good timekeeper.

Sent **FREE**, post-paid, for $5.00, or for sixteen new yearly subscribers to THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

Address all communications to

THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
46 EAST 14TH ST., NEW YORK.

PREMIUM No. 40.

CHILD'S OR MISSES' SOLID GOLD BAND RING.

1

This beautiful child's or misses' neat, hand-engraved band ring, solid gold, will be sent for two new yearly subscribers to THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

Address all communications to

THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
46 EAST 14TH ST. NEW YORK.

PREMIUM No. 1.

A FREE PATTERN

To each yearly subscriber to THE QUEEN OF FASHION at 50 cents each. See Coupon Below.

Address all communications to

THE QUEEN OF FASHION.
46 EAST 14TH ST., NEW YORK.

SPECIAL COUPON.

This Coupon with 15 cents is good for any McCALL BAZAR PATTERN (regardless of regular price) illustrated in THE QUEEN OF FASHION or in THE McCALL BAZAR DRESSMAKER, containing nearly 400 different styles. Regular 10 cent patterns will, of course, be sent for that price.

Fill in below your name and address, and mail to

THE McCALL COMPANY,
46 EAST 14TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Name, ... Pattern No. .....

Address, ... Size or Age. .....

☞ *Without this Coupon all patterns are sold only at the regular printed prices.*

FREE PATTERN COUPON.

Use this coupon or write a letter similarly worded.

Date, ... 189....

THE QUEEN OF FASHION,
46 EAST 14TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Enclosed please find fifty cents, for one year's subscription to THE QUEEN OF FASHION, beginning with the ..... number and a FREE pattern.

Name, ...

Post-Office, ... County, ...

St. and No. (if necessary), ... State, ...

22 Send Pattern, as premium, No. ..... Size .....

Announcement! We Lead!

HIGH PRICES DOOMED!

We Inaugurate "Popular Prices" for Reliable Patterns.

All McCall Bazar Patterns with a Coupon for

10 and 15 CENTS—NONE HIGHER.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS!

☞ **Besides this, a Pattern FREE to every new subscriber. See Coupon on opposite page. Subscribe AT ONCE, and SAVE your Coupons.**

EVERY TABLET

OF

PEARS' SOAP

is kept at least twelve months before it is sold. This can be said of no other Soap in the world, and good soap, like good wine, improves with age.

You may keep Pears' Soap for twenty years in any climate, and it will never shrink. Every tablet will retain its original shape and every ball remain a perfect sphere — proof positive that there is no shrinkage, and that they are old and well-matured.

Unequalled for Toilet, Nursery and Bath.

Pears' 100 years old and better than it ever was. **Pears'**

There are soaps offered as substitutes for Pears' which are dangerous—be sure you get Pears'.

Height and Weight!

THERE is a relative healthy weight for every one, and it may be useful for you to know what the proportion is. Most diseases, maybe all diseases, are caused by germs in the body, and the germs of Scrofula and Consumption thrive on thinness. To be normal in weight is to conquer these diseases. Something near the normal standard is this:

A man whose height is		A man whose height is	
5 feet	should weigh 115 pounds.	5 ft. 7 in.	should weigh 145 pounds.
5 " 1 in.	" " 120 "	5 " 8 "	" " 148 "
5 " 3	" " 125 "	5 " 9 "	" " 155 "
5 " 4	" " 135 "	5 " 10	" " 160 "
5 " 5	" " 140 "	5 " 11	" " 165 "
5 " 6	" " 143 "	6 "	" " 170 "

To lose weight is to lose flesh. To lose and go on losing, or to lose a good deal in a short time, means a loss of looks, a loss of energy, a loss of comfort, a vibrating between health and sickness. When the steam runs down, the engineer supplies more fuel. Fat is fuel to body. It creates heat, furnishes sustenance, supplies energy.

Scott's Emulsion

is the most perfect fat food, as truly a food as if you had never heard of it as a medicine. That is the reason why Scott's Emulsion brings people up to weight, and other foods and even cod-liver oils fail.

You must know that you get Scott's Emulsion and only Scott's when you ask for it. What is true of it may be true of no other. The genuine has a salmon colored wrapper.

TWO SIZES,
50 cents and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

FORT MORGAN, COLO, July 8, 1895.

Leonard Mfg. Co.,

Gentlemen;—I received your card this morning in regard to the spoons sent us. The spoons came all right and we were well pleased with them. Mrs. Seckner showed them to a few of her lady friends, and all wanted them, but all did not feel as though they could take them.

Yours truly,
REV. H. D. SECKNER.

AUBURN, Me., May 8, 1895.

Leonard Mfg. Co.,

Dear Sir;—I sent for set of your souvenir spoons for my wife a short time since and you enclosed an offer to make a present of three sets if we would sell six. My wife went out among her friends and sold six one afternoon. I enclose money order for $5.94 for the nine sets of spoons.

She thinks she could sell many more among her friends here, and wants to know what you give as presents besides the souvenir spoons. How much longer will the offer last, or rather how much longer will the spoons hold out?

Yours respectfully,
EDWARD W. BONNEY,
8 Myrtle St.

MERIDEN, MISS.,
Aug 6, 1895.

Leonard Mfg. Co.,

Gentlemen;—I send enclosed, post office order for $7.39, for which please send to my address one case of your silverware, containing tablespoons, teaspoons and butter plates, six of each, and butter knife and sugar spoons. Also six sets of World's Fair spoons. Please send a cake basket as premium for the souvenir spoons. I think I can get orders for several cake baskets, when I have one to show the ladies, also butter dishes. This is the tenth set of spoons that I have ordered of you. All are pleased with them.

Please address,
MRS. FRANK MEYER.
343 41st Ave.

LEMARS, IA., May 14, 1895.

Leonard Mfg. Co.,

Gentlemen;—The set of souvenir spoons arrived, and think they are well worth the money you ask for them, and I herewith accept your offer and enclose post office order for $5.94, for which please send me six sets and premium. I think I can dispose of twenty-five or thirty sets.

Yours truly,
MRS. JOHN R. MAYHAR.

SIX SOUVENIR SPOONS.

Each representing a different World's Fair Building

FOR 99 CENTS.

Sent prepaid in elegant plush-lined case. They are after-dinner coffee size, HEAVY COIN SILVER PLATED, WITH GOLD PLATED BOWLS, finely chased handles showing head of Columbus and dates 1492-1893

GENUINE WORLD'S FAIR SOUVENIRS.

These spoons were made by one of the largest manufacturers in the world for the World's Fair and are the balance of the stock unsold. On the Fair grounds they sold for $9.00 a set; now the price is ONLY 99CTS.

YOU WOULD BUY A SET

if you were sure they were just as represented If they were not we certainly could not continue in business and refer to the First National Bank, Chicago, any express company or to the editors of any of the leading religious papers

WE REFUND YOUR MONEY IF NOT AS REPRESENTED.

Get the entire set of six spoons and have a set of souvenirs to be proud of. Address

LEONARD MFG. CO., 20 Adams St., FQ, Chicago

BALTIMORE, July 2, 1895.

Leonard Mfg. Co.,

I received the spoons and berry dish in good condition. Many thanks for your kindness. Please find money order for six more sets with which you will also send the spoons as premium.

By so doing you will oblige,
MRS. DR. AUGUST HORN,
732 W. Mulberry St.

TOM'S CREEK, P. O., MCDOWELL CO., July 2, 1895.

Gentlemen; The half dozen souvenir spoons came safely and I am pleased with them. Respectfully,
(Signed) JAS. HARVEY GREENLEE.

Dear Sirs;—My spoons are beauties. I am very proud of them. There are not more than twenty-five people here, but I will try to get up that club. I want some more so much.

(Signed) MRS. FLORA G. WILLIAMS,
Inter Lachen, Fla.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., July 15, 1895.

Leonard Mfg. Co.,

Dear Sirs; — Your prompt delivery is appreciated. The spoons, received and was very much pleased with them. They are very pretty. I think you will soon get another order from here from a party who has seen mine. Yours respectfully, (Signed)
MISS M. L. BARTLETT,
1330 St. Mary's Ave.

STUART, Neb.
July 2, 1895.

Leonard Mfg. Co.,

Dear Sirs;—Inclosed find post office money order for $11.88, which please send me the 12 sets of souvenir spoons and premium.

The set I received yesterday are pronounced excellent.

Trusting to hear from you promptly, as I did on my last order. I am,

Yours Truly,
S. L. ANDERSON.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 3, 1895.

Leonard Mfg. Co.,

Gentlemen;—I enclose a money order for $5.94 for six sets of your souvenir spoons at 99c. for each set.

Would say that I am very much pleased with my set of souvenir spoons and they are admired by every one. Very respectfully,
(Signed) MISS MARY VASSIE HARTMAN,
1511 Rock St.

5 Mansfield St., ALSTON, MASS.

Dear Sirs;—I feel very much pleased with my spoons, and will endeavor to send you six orders soon. Yours respectfully, (Signed) MISS PARKER.